The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891. NO. 42

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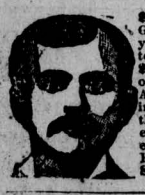

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

"A LITTLE LOVE STORY."

BY VIRGINIA.

Written for the ITEM.

Imagine a blue cloudless sky, carnation smelling sunshine, a green, verdant lawn. In the distance the Atlantic glittering like a vast field of diamonds, and on the veranda a trio of persons, one a beautiful woman, the others men, one her husband Mr. James Arnold, the other his cousin, a young physician whose sound knowledge and excellent examinations had secured him a position on the staff of a famous hospital, and who was spending his vacation at the summer residence of the Arnolds, with whom he had long enjoyed a warm friendship. They are discussing an expected visitor, Miss Helen Bond, who was to spend some time with her friend, Mrs. Arnold, before entering Vassar College, where she hoped to distinguish herself, and show to the world that nature never intended one-half the human race to be mere cyphers. "Well," said Mr. Arnold, "she'll devote herself to her classics and mathematics, until she meets the right man, then she will settle right down, and let her cares go to the winds." "I'm sure I hope she will," said Mrs. Arnold, "but ever since she was so deceived in that odious Captain Brown, who wanted to marry her for her money, she has been so bitter, and says she never wants to hear the word marriage, and talks of going to the south, and devoting her life to the poor and uneducated women there. You know her mother was a southern woman, and left her wealth to Helen. "I suppose she also bequeaths her a good share of her southern temper, so lookout John, you will come in for your share of snubbing," said Mr. Arnold to his cousin John. "Never fear for me," replied the young M. D., "I do not admire girls who have ambition and want to claim all their rights, and so on. I wonder that you ever chose for a friend, Alice, a girl who wants to be a college professor, or perhaps a Bishop," for Alice Arnold was a retiring, loving woman, whose highest ambition was to shine in her own little circle, and once long ago before John Arnold kenw she was the promised wife of his cousin, James he had felt that life would be sweet indeed with this young gentle girl by his side, but his dream was soon rudely destroyed and she never knew the love she had inspired in this strong young giant, her favorite cousin. All this flashed through his mind, sa he teased her about her student. Just then the carriage rolled up the drive. The ambitious college girl looked like a child as she walked gracefully up the steps, a slim girlish figure, head held somewhat aloft with its thick coil of raven black hair, beautiful dark eyes jetty lashes and hidden laughter in their depth too, though the possibilities of temper lurked around the corners of her lips. Reaching out a slim beautifully carved hand she gracefully acknowledged introductions to her host and his cousin, and was then shown to her room. When she came down to dinner in a dress of some soft creamy texture draped like that of some Grecian goddess with a girdle of old silver about her waist, she looked as if she might have stepped from some old painting. At the table she chatted pleasantly, praised the scenery and gave some amusing incidents of her journey. All were pleased with her bright fresh manner so free from all affectation.

Each day of her visit this good opinion was strengthened, for she was so brilliant and witty yet unassuming, that Mrs. Arnold declared she was quite eclipsed. Of the guests who joined them at different times several showed most open admiration for Miss Bond. As for John Arnold, he who did not admire talented, brilliant girls, the amount of dislike he felt for her was not so large as one might have looked for. Once when they were having an evening social his profession was spoken of. An "Æsculapius," she said. "You remember the parable. Two stalwart men, Nature and Disease, are fighting. A third man, the Doctor siezes his club, and rushes into the melee, sometimes hitting Nature, sometimes Disease. You are to be the man with the club" "yes I'm to be the man with the club," he replied amid the general laugh at the thrust. In all the excursions, boating parties and walks he was her companion. Many and long were their arguments and her quick sensitive spirit more than once flashed up as he laughed at woman's ambition, or held that the homely home paths were safer than the one guided by science, or the philosophy of all the ancients. "Thanks," she would reply," I never did admire Geiselda. I for one shall weep my heart out for no man." All the while the heart in her breast owned him its master, while he, from regarding her as a playful pretty child, greaw to love her with the strong passionate love of a man into whose heart love came slowly, but once there was all-powerful and undying. They were at that stage when each knew the other's secret, yet talked of all other subjects.

One evening they were walking in the grounds, great clumps of odorous heliotrope dooded the air with fragrance, the hay and clover smells from the newly cut fields were wafted on the cool night wind. All at once a strip of moon sailed out. Helen made a low bow, turned about looked over her left shoulder, and made a wish. "Sometime I mean you shall tell me that wish," said he. "Shall," she echoed, turning flashing eyes upon him "that is a word I do not submit to," as she stood looking up at him with her lovely pouting face. His great love welled up and he caught her to his breast and kissed her reverently, passionately on her lips. When they came back love confessed was written plainly on their faces, and as she sped up the stairs, she turned and looked, with a proud new sense of ownership at her brave young lover. But in the morning her current of feeling changed. She felt that she had been a traitor to her cause, an apostate to the man-despising creed in which she had gloried. She questioned the wisdom of what she had done, bound her life to another's. The liberty she had so willingly resigned, seemed doubly dear and this cool-headed Minerva, criticising love and marriage was very different from the tender loving maiden of the night before. Why hurry her into the commonplace! He ought to have known she would not want to be married for years and years, yet her heart beat madly as she thought of his caress, and though she did not want to be loved or married, she spent an hour in putting on her prettiest white dress, braiding her silken hair, and before going down to the parlor where he awaits her, she gathered some sprays of heliotrope, his favorite flower, and tucked them in her belt. She looked lovlier than ever, thought her ardent young lover, but her manner repelled him as she addressed him as Dr. Arnold and gave him the tips of her fingers. He retained the slim, white hand in his, and looked questionly at his new sweet-heart. "I have been translating some German," she said in a chilling tone, "I have been neglecting my studies of late." "Why not let them go they have had their day." "Let them go," she replied indignantly, "when you told me only a week ago that I might come out first in my class." "Well a week ago is not to-day." "Then your good opinion is changed," she answered defiantly, just in a mood to quarrel, "you may as well confess that I do not at all come up to your ideal of a model woman." "I dislike models, Helen, but why are we talking in this strain," lifting her hand to his lips, "I love you just as you are." "Well, I shall never alter to please any one, and one thing I shall always have," she said with a look that was a challenge, "is my Bond temper." "I, too, have a temper," he said gravely, "but these stormy elements shall have no corner by our quiet cozy fireside." At this her lips softened and the sweet domestic picture quietly touched in by John made her eyes dewy with washed tears, and she blushed, yet with a mutinous spirit, would not yield. "Perfect quiet seems to be your idea of happiness. Did you ever expect to have to tame such a small shrew as I? say when you were twenty one." Now it had been just at that time when he had first met Alice Arnold in her quiet country home, and been charmed by her sweet and modest manner, but how could he tell this stormy, passionate child of that time, and his cheek flushed as he made no reply. "Oh," she said, scornfully, "if I've said anything out of place I beg your pardon. You know last night when I first knew you cared for me, I told you all about my former engagement to a man I did not love, but whom my friends wanted me to marry, for I did not want any secrets between us. I also said no man or woman could love twice; why did you not contradict me? I see I should have told you what I believe, and that is," she continued, "that a man may love twice." "Yes," he said, "love twice." "Why not love three times, four or five times as well as twice?" she demanded, imperiously. "A woman moved is a fountain troubled." John believed this aphorism as do most men, but he knew Helen was not a woman, only an impetuous girl with hot southern blood in her veins, and he felt that he had never loved her so dearly, as now in this unreasonable jealous outburst against himself, and so he said, "Do not let us quarrel on this the first day we are sweet-hearts." But her anger was at a white heat at being thus cajoled, as she termed it, and she said, "I have been sufficiently humiliated for one day." "I do not like you to say humiliate; such love as I offer can humiliate no woman," he said nobly and simply. "It is the old story," she continued, "the paltry fortune left me has tempted you to marry me without a pretense of love."

The minute the ignoble words had left her lips, she regreted them. He grew white and took two steps toward her. "And so you think that I with my strong muscle and brain, sought to marry you for the little handfull of money you possess. Had I wanted money I should have played for higher stakes Miss Bond, but I absolve you from your promise, and give you back your freedom. Since you deem me so unworthy you surely cannot love me."

She was weeping quietly with her head bent. He rested his hand on her soft silken hair an instant, the heliotrope at her breast sending up its odor. "Good bye forever are hard words to say but there is no use in prolonging this scene, I shall be leaving in the morning," John said simply.

"And it is all over," she answered bitterly.

"Yes, it is over, Miss Bond, by your own desire. "You are not one to forgive," she asked mournfully.

He felt that he could not condone the paltry accusation but he said, "if at some future time you should repent of your injustic send me a ribbon you have worn, a flower and a single word bidding me come, I shall obey you," and then he was gone.

As she watched him go down the lawn as she had so often done she made her way with leaden steps to her room. The strong minded Minerva criticising love, was gone and in her place a common place little girl sobbed out her heart for the lover, her cruel temper had driven away.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

Schools for Teaching Dress.

It is no doubt part of a well bred man's education that he should have been taught to tie his own neckwear. To that end there have been established in Paris and London by gentlemen's valets schools where the various knots will be taught for a reasonable fee. For a long time there existed in London a place where the swells were wont to go in the morning and have their scarfs adjusted in the latest mode.—Clothier and Furnisher.

The Ruling Passion.

There is a clerk in a government department (he objects to the common phrase, public office) who is so precise, so married to routine, that he dockets all his love letters, and minutes his answers on the back, ties them up neatly with red tape, and puts them away in pigeonholes. He always writes to the lady on "half margin," and never visits her without first making an appointment.—New York Ledger.

GEORGE BANCROFT DEAD.

The Great Historian Quietly Passes Away in Washington.

Career of a Man Whose Life Began With the Century.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Washington and the entire country was greatly shocked on a recent evening by the news that George Bancroft, the venerable historian, was dead. It had been realized that Mr. Bancroft could hardly survive much longer the increasing infirmities incident to his very great age, but he had been in cheerful spirits and apparently better health this year since his return from Newport, R. I., than for several seasons past, so that his death was sudden and unexpected to all save a few intimate friends who knew of the attack of illness which carried him off. Death occurred at 8:40 in the afternoon. The end was quiet and peaceful, and came after a period of unconsciousness lasting about twenty-four hours.

Mr. Bancroft for some years past had been in the habit of spending about five months in Newport, R. I., and passing the winter and colder season of the year in Washington.

His whole illness was less than three days. He failed rapidly, and became unconscious in the afternoon, in which state he remained until the end.

It was decided that interment should take place in Worcester, Mass., where Mr. Bancroft's wife is buried.

Sketch of His Career.

George Bancroft, whose years number those of the century, was the son of a New England clergyman. He was born in Worcester, Mass., on October 3, 1800. He received the best education which the times afforded. After preliminary training in the famous old school at Exeter, he entered Harvard College and graduated at the early age of seventeen. He then went to Europe, and for some years was a close student under the best minds of the day. He studied German literature under Benecke, Italian and French literature under Bunsen and Artand; Arabic, Hebrew, and Scripture interpretation under Eichhorn; history under Planck and Hereen, and the antiquities and literature of Greece and Rome under Dissen, with whom he took a course in Greek philosophy. His parents expected him to enter the ministry, but the charms of literary life overbore the attractions of a New England parsonage, and he chose history as his special branch. In 1820 the University of Gottingen gave him the degreee of Ph.D. He made the acquaintance of the historians of the day, including Goethe, and he studied at Heidelberg with Schlosser. In 1822 he returned to the United States, and for a year he acted as Professor of Greek at Harvard. He also preached several sermons, which were well received. That, however, was his only experience with the duties of a clergyman. His early literary work comprised a volume of poems published in 1823, a translation in 1824 of Hereen's "Politics of Ancient Greece," and in 1826 an oration in which he advocated universal suffrage and the foundation of the State on the power of the whole people. He had early determined upon his life work, the preparation of his great history, the first volume of which appeared in 1834.

During all his labor Mr. Bancroft took an active interest in contemporary public affairs. In 1836 he was, without his knowledge, elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, but he refused to take his seat. The following year he declined election to the State Senate. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren Collector of the Port of Boston. In 1844 he was nominated by the Democracy for Governor, but failed of election by a small margin. On the accession of President Polk he became Secretary of the Navy. While he held that office he established on his own responsibility the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Congress had never been willing to establish the academy. Mr. Bancroft found that he could order the place where midshipmen should wait for orders; that he could direct instructors to give them lessons at sea; that he possessed the same authority over them at the waiting station on shore, and that the Secretary of War could assign for his use an abandoned military post. He used all this authority, and when Congress next met it found the midshipmen at a regular course of study at Annapolis. The thing was done, and Congress accepted the situation, which has ever since been continued and developed.

While at the head of the Navy Department Mr. Bancroft gave the order for the seizure of California in the event of war with Mexico, and the order was executed before he retired from office. While acting as Secretary of War pro tem. he gave the order for the occupation of Texas by the United States.

From 1846 until 1849 Mr. Bancroft was Minister to Great Britain, and he successfully urged upon that Government the adoption of more liberal laws of navigation and and allegiance. In 1867 he was appointed Minister to Prussia; in 1871 he was accredited to the North German Federation, and in 1871 to the German Empire, whence he was recalled in 1874 at his own request.

But it was as a historian that Mr. Bancroft's name will live as long as the language in which he wrote. The first volume of his "History of the United States" was issued, as has been said, in 1834. The others appeared at irregular intervals, his public services interfering more or less with the preparation of them. The third volume appeared in 1840. After the completion of his English mission, in 1849, Mr. Bancroft came to New York, where he continued work on his history, and volumes four to ten appeared between 1852 and 1874. In 1876 the work was revised and reissued as a centenary edition. Two more volumes were published under the title, "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States."

DURING the last year sixty-eight persons had their names changed in New York, in the manner prescribed by law.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ELEVEN Pittsburg (Penn.) laundries have formed a trust to fight Chinese competition and reduce expenses.

FIRE in New York City destroyed the grain elevator and mills of E. M. Van Tassel and the seven-story factory of Vought & Williams, iron merchants. Loss, over $800,000.

THE New Jersey Legislature assembled at Trenton, and Governor Abbett sent his annual message; in the Senate Mr. Stuhr, of Hudson County, was unseated, and E. F. McDonald, who was turned out last May, was seated in his old place.

THE Democratic candidates for State offices in Connecticut were sworn in by the Senate at Hartford, and made formal demands for the offices, which the present incumbents declined to surrender.

THE Court of Appeals of New York has granted a new trial to ex-Sheriff James A. Flack and William Flack, convicted of conspiracy to secure a divorce for James A. Flack.

GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW, the defaulting President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, returned to Hartford, Conn., after four years' exile in Canada, and was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

A LOADED car became unmanageable and ran down a steep incline at Split Rock, near Troy, N. Y., killing four persons and seriously injuring four others.

THE report of the Treasurer of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., made to the Overseers, shows the invested funds of the college to amount to $7,121,854.

SENATOR J. DONALD CAMERON has been nominated by the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Dr. J. H. Gallinger has been nominated by the Republicans of the New Hampshire Legislature to succeed Senator Blair.

THOMAS IVISON, aged forty-nine, and Tice Hunt, aged twenty-nine, farmers, were killed by a train while walking on the Central track near Byron, N. Y.

BANKER E. H. HORNER, of Wall street, New York City, was arrested for mailing circulars containing a list of prizes drawn by foreign lottery bonds.

JAMES M. DOUGHERTY, Mary Anderson's mad admirer, was convicted in New York City of murder in the second degree for the murder of Dr. Lloyd, of the Flatbush Insane Asylum.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Pepperill, N. H., and neighboring towns.

THE Stoneboro (Penn.) Savings Bank and the Sandy Lake (Penn.) Savings Bank, both of which were largely managed by the same parties, have failed.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRANK P. DEMAREST, of Rockland County, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of forgery, having raised tax bills of the Union Steamboat Company, of Upper Nyack, N. Y. He confessed and paid up $1333 which he embezzled, but will be prosecuted.

South and W[illegible].

TREASURER WOODRUFF, of Arkansas, is $96,000 short in his accounts.

THE Tennessee General Assembly organized at Nashville and the message of Governor Taylor was read.

THE California Legislature elected Leland Stanford as United States Senator to succeed himself.

FARMERS' Alliance men captured all the offices of the Kansas House.

A STORMY scene in the Colorado House of Representatives called out troops.

ALL station agents and telegraph operators on the St. Paul (Minn.) Railroad resigned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE NELSON, at St. Paul, Minn., has decided in favor of Russell Sage in his suit against the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railway Company, which involves a land grant of 3,000,000 acres of land, valued at $10,000,000.

HARRY LEWIS, Dennis Simmons and Joseph Hewes, three graders in the employ of a railroad at Silver City, South Dakota, were instantly killed by the explosion of eighteen sticks of giant powder.

JOHN C. HALL, formerly of the law firm of Hall & Rodgers, of San Francisco, Cal., and trustee of the estates of John Hawley and Marvin A. Baldwin, deceased, has confessed to the embezzlement of sums aggregating about $150,000 by dealing in stocks.

JOHN A. HART, Mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn., and one of the wealthiest men in that State, died from a second stroke of paralysis.

LIEUTENANT JAMES D. MANN, Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, died at Fort Riley, Kan., from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Wounded Knee.

EX-GOVERNOR OGLESBY has been nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature.

THE bodies of Walter and Miles Adams, brothers, were found dead thirty miles from San Diego, Texas. Nearby lay a partly butchered cow, and it is thought the young men were killed by thieves to cover up their crime, the brothers, in all probability, having detected them in the act of slaughtering the animal.

JOHN JOHNSON, a fifteen-year-old colored boy, was hanged at Opelika, Ala., for the murder of Jenkins Moore. Johnson on the scaffold said he felt "like he had religion." His last request was of the Sheriff, whom he asked to bury his body nicely.

A. C. PETRIE & CO., wholesale dealers in lumber at Dallas, Texas, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors; liabilities, $190,000.

AT Bells, Texas, George Smith, a farmer, entered a saloon and compelled seven men, at the point of a revolver, to hand over their money and valuables. As he was leaving the saloon Jim Sibel, the Town Marshal, fired, but missed him, and Smith returned the shot, killing the Marshal.

Washington.

THE President has nominated Henry H. Swan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan; Robert E. Hannay, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

THE White House was the scene of a large and brilliant reception given by the President and Mrs. Harrison in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. The guests asked to meet the diplomats were from Congressional, Judicial, Army and Navy circles.

AN adjourned meeting of the Intercontinental Railway Commission was held in Washington with the President, Mr. Cassatt, in the chair. Hector de Castro was elected Secretary of the Commission.

THE Postmaster-General has abolished the postoffice of Catherine, Ala., where the residents had objected to a colored postmaster, Granville Bennett.

THE Navy Department has decided that the cruiser San Francisco, heretofore intended for the flagship of the Asiatic station, will be attached to the Pacific station. The old wooden sloop-of-war Lancaster will go to China as flagship.

GENERAL NETTLETON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has approved the order of the Secretary of Agriculture designating Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, N. Y., as quarantine stations for the inspection of cattle, sheep and other ruminants.

SENATOR AND MRS. STANFORD gave a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Harrison.

GOZO FATENO, the newly appointed Minister from Japan, has arrived in Washington.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, has been placed on the retired list of the Army. His services in the Army extended over a period of forty-six years, seventeen of which he filled the position of Chief of Ordnance.

SIR GOZO FATENO, the Japanese Minister, was presented to the President by Secretary Blaine.

THE President has nominated as Collectors of Customs Eldridge H. Byrant, District of Machias, Me., Patrick H. Downing, District of Wilmington, Cal.

SECRETARY TRACY wrote an official letter to Commander G. C. Reiter, United States Navy, refusing to grant the latter's request for a trial by court martial for neglect of duty in connection with the Barrundia affair in Guatemala.

Foreign.

THE Tugaree, the head hunting tribe of

THE Russian budget for 1891 shows an estimated surplus of $1,167,840. The estimates include, as extraordinary expenditures, $26,775,000 for public works and $12,912,500 for armaments.

GENERAL WOLSELEY, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, is concentrating the soldiers at Cork, Dublin and Belfast. There are nearly fourteen thousand soldiers in the Dublin and nine thousand in the Cork command.

THE scourge known as "black death" has reached the city of Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia. The whole of Asiatic Russia, from Samarkand to the mouth of the Obi, is suffering from the pestilence. Thousands are dying at Obdorsk.

THE Chilian rebel warships are blockading the ports of that country.

THE Scotch railway strikers tried to wreck a train near Greenock and were riotous at Perth.

THREE earthquakes occurred at Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The gallery at the Convent of the Sacred Heart gave way, killing six persons and wounding nine.

HURRICANES have been raging at Marseilles, France, and on the Algerian coast.

OFFICIAL Russian reports show that 300 persons were transported to Siberia in 1890.

THE Turkish Ambassador in Vienna, Austria, Sadullah Pacha, made two attempts to commit suidide. He was fatally injured.

THE body of the Duke of Bedford was, according to his expressed desire, cremated at London, England.

A SMALL part of the Chilian navy took part in a revolt; the army remained loyal to the Government.

M. FLOQUET has been re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

SENOR M. A. MARTINEZ, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

THE death at London, England, of Charles Hastings Russell, ninth Duke of Bedford, is announced. He was born on October 6, 1819.

THE Uruguay Parliament has passed a bill which increases the customs duties.

THE Chins of Farther India made a raid on Pinthaw, a village of Burmah, killing eight persons and capturing twelve.

VIOLENT snowstorms are again prevailing throughout Austria-Hungary. A blizzard raged in the city of Vienna all the afternoon. The railroad lines are again blocked.

LATER NEWS.

FOUR of the eleven buildings of the large carpet mills at Manayunk, Penn., of John and James Dobson, of New York City, were burned. They are among the largest in the country, and the loss is estimated at $1,500,000; number of persons thrown out of employment, 4000. It was thought that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

GEORGE F. KIBLING, of Norwich, Vt., was fined $8000 for selling 715 drinks in violation of the Vermont prohibitory law. Not being able to pay the fine he received the alternate sentence of sixty-one years seven months and twenty days in the House of Correction in Rutland, where he has been set to work polishing marble.

JUDGE JAMES A. WARDER, the late Republican candidate for State Supreme Judge, and now City Attorney of Chattanooga, Tenn., while intoxicated shot and killed his son-in-law, S. M. Fugette, Cashier of the South Chattanooga Savings Bank, seriously wounded his only daughter, Mrs. Fugette, and was in turn fatally wounded by Fugette.

Two men were killed and four seriously wounded by an explosion in the Crescent Brewery at Aurora, Ind.

Two persons were killed, a number wounded and a hotel wrecked by an explosion of natural gas at Findlay, Ohio.

DR. JOHN B. HAMILTON, the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, has completed his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the operations of the service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

THE revolt in Chili is spreading rapidly. The insurgents are energetic, and are managing their campaign in a skilful manner. They appear to be possessed of large resources.

SADULLAH PACHA, the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, who recently attempted to commit suicide in Vienna, died from his self-inflicted injuries.

THE towns of Gouraya and Villebourg in Algeria were practically destroyed by earthquake shocks, and forty persons were killed by the falling of walls.

A FATAL ROMP.

The Infant King of Spain Accidently Kills His Governess.

The Queen Regent of Spain is greatly distressed at a most unfortunate event that has occurred in the royal household at Madrid. The governess of the infant King was watching the baby monarch while he was indulging in a fit of romps, when suddenly he leaped into her lap and upset her chair, causing her to fall to the floor with violence.

She sustained such severe internal injury that she died from the effect. The governess was a general favorite and her sad end cast a gloom over the Spanish Court.

The Planet's Mid-Spot.

For several centuries different cities in the Orient have contested with each other for the honor of being recognized as the mid-spot of the planet. Quite recently a London geographer issued an elaborate work in which he tries to prove the British metropolis to be the centre of the landed hemispheres. Jerusalem and Delphi, notwithstanding the fact that neither of them is situated on the equator, have for ages been the two great rivals in this mid spot discussion. William Simson, of the London Society for Exploring Palestine, tells us that Herr Schick has sent home drawings of the Jerusalem centre of the world. It exists, of course, in the Greek Church of the Holy Sepulchre, not in the Latin church.

The spot is identified less by physical science than by prophecy. It is written in the Psalms: "God is my King of old, working salvation in the midst of the earth." This can only refer to the scenes of the passion and of the holy sepulchre, and the midst of the earth must, therefore, be found where the holy sepulchre is considered to be by the Greeks.

The belief that the centre is there, or thereabouts, is ancient, for it occurs in a work by St. Ephrem, quoted by John Gregory in reference to Noah's prayer. Here Sphrem says that Adam was buried "in the middle of the earth." Homer calls Calypso's Island "the navel of the world, the centre of all the seas."

In Æschylus a certain round stone in the temple of Delphi is the "navel" or centre of the earth, and here does Orestes take refuge when pursued by the Eumenides. Pinder has anticipated Æschylus here, and, after an era, Pausanius (like Herr Schick) had the pleasure of seeing the only genuine central hub at Delphi. "It is made," he says, of white stone, smooth and polished, and is the middle point of the whole world. Delos, as well as Delphi, claims to be one of the sacred places perforated by the earth's axle, and probably other cities, in all ages, have looked upon their sacred places as deserving of the same distinction. There can be no closer analogy, however, than that which exists between the hall of stone in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and the round white stone at Delphi. —*Chicago Herald.*

Color of Eyes in Hypnotism.

People who have hazel eyes do not hypnotize easily. The lighter the eye the more easily the work is done. People with dark eyes are more nervous than those with light eyes, and it is difficult for the former to concentrate the sight and thoughts.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The production of coarse wool is now mainly confined in the United States to Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, and does not exceed 50,000,000 pounds per annum.

There are over 7,000,000 pores in the human body.

Any article that has outlived 24 *years* of competition and imitation, and sells more and more each year, *must* have *merit*. Dobbins's Electric Soap first made in 1865 is *just that article*. Ask your grocer for it. He has it, or will get it.

THE hickory and butternut crops in Vermont have been almost a total failure.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

MOST of the platinum supply comes from the Ural mines of Russia.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

Hood's Calendar for 1891.

To convey briefly an idea of the magnitude of our Calendar business, we will say that the edition for 1891 is 5,000,000! To make this enormous number requires the labor of fifty people, ten printing presses and various other machinery for seventy days, manufacturing at the rate of 60,000 Calendars per day!

It is superfluous for us to praise the Calendar for 1891, when so many kind words are spoken by all who have seen it. In fact, it is almost unanimously pronounced the handsomest Calendar we have yet issued.

The subject represents three children playing musical instruments, and the positions, expressions, coloring and general finish make a most charming picture. But to be appreciated it must be seen. Ask your druggist for Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar, or send six cents in stamps for one copy, or ten cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

You've tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have you and you're disappointed. The results are not *immediate.*

And did you expect the disease of years to disappear in *a week?* Put a pinch of time in every dose. You would not call the milk poor because the cream doesn't rise in an hour? If there's no water in it the cream is sure to rise. If there's a possible cure, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sure to effect it, if given a fair trial.

You get your one dollar it costs back again if it don't benefit or cure you.

We wish we could give you *the makers'* confidence. They show it by giving the money back again, in all cases not benefited, and it'd surprise you to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Cures the worst cases *permanently.* No experimenting. It's "Old Reliable." Twenty-five years of success. Of druggists.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY.

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens moult. Sample for 25 cents in stamps, five packages $1. 2 1-4 lb cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY MAGAZINE," sample copy free. *Poultry Raising Guide* free with $1.00 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Nothing Else Will Do It.

We have volumes of evidence to prove that S. S. S. is the only permanent cure for contagious Blood Taint.

I suffered for five years with the worst form of blood poison, during which time I was attended by the best physicians I could find, and tried numbers of proprietary medicines without any beneficial results. I continued to grow worse all this time, until my whole system was destroyed by the vile disease, my tongue and throat having great holes caused by it. I then commenced taking Swift's Specific (S.S.S.), and in a few months I was entirely cured, and to this great medicine do I attribute my recovery. This was over two years ago, and I have had no return or any effects of the disease since, and my skin is to-day as smooth as anybody's.—William Sowers, Covington, O.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC
S.S.S.
Is as near infallible as it is possible for a medicine to be in the cure of Blood poison.

☞ Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils. ——*It is Quickly Absorbed.*
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

BOLD CHINESE PIRATES.

They Loot a British Vessel Off Hong Kong.

After Killing the Captain They Escape With $30,000.

News arrived at San Francisco, Cal., by the steamship Oceanic, from Yokohama, Japan, that the British steamer Namoa had been attacked and looted by pirates. The daring of the pirates can be easily conceived when it is known that they made the attack only about forty-three miles from Hong Kong, China.

The vessel had on board 245 Chinese in transit and only five or six Europeans when met by eighty-five pirates, who asked to be taken on board as passengers. At 1:15 P. M., while the officers were at lunch, the pirates divided into four bands and attacked the bridge, saloon, forward house, occupied by the petit officers, and filled the cabins with stink pots.

A passenger, Captain Peterson, lighthouse keeper at Lamocks, who was eating on deck, was instantly killed, and a quartermaster, forward, was shot and thrown overboard. They shot at the engineer, hitting him in the wrist. He, however, succeeded in getting to the engine room, and, securing his revolver, he afterward killed two of the pirates.

The Captain, who was in the saloon, was told that if he would submit to the ship's being looted, no harm would be done him or the passengers, but he no sooner stepped out than he was shot dead.

After getting about $30,000 from the officers, passengers and crew they smashed every boat the steamer had and then turned her toward the coast. When five miles off they gave three blasts with the whistle, which was the signal for their partners in crime to come out in six junks, into which the booty was placed. When all was ready the pirates departed.

Before leaving, however, they threw to the fireman, who had assisted them by drawing the fires, a bag containing $200. The ship was then taken back to Hong Kong by the chief officer, where she presented a most deplorable sight.

Captain Pocock was one of the best known men on the Chinese coast, and his death is much regretted. The steamer is of the Douglas, Lapraik & Co. line. Four of the officers, who were badly wounded, were taken to the Civil Hospital at Hong Kong, where the local magistrates took their depositions.

It is reported in Hong Kong that the chief of the pirates is the same who led the famous attack on the Greyhound some years ago. He was only recently released from prison. On December 30 four of the pirates were arrested and held in the police court at Hong Kong for trial. The affair has created great excitement throughout the Chinese Empire, and is almost the sole topic of discussion in the newspapers.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

OKLAHOMA is covered with snow.

NEW YORK has 1000 millionaires.

ORCHIDS sell as high as $4 per bloom.

BOSTON'S net debt is over $31,000,000.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Chili.

CHINAMEN are scarce in California now.

WATERMELONS are ripe at Dunnellon, Fla.

LAKE GENEVA, Switzerland, is frozen over.

A BISMARCK party is to be formed in Germany.

THERE are seven feet of snow on a level in Austria.

THERE are 6000 monks and 6289 nuns in Germany.

HEAVY snowfall is reported in Southwestern Texas.

MARYLAND oyster beds are reported to be exhausted.

THE pension payments during February call for $25,000,000.

RAVENOUS wolves are infesting the border counties of Kansas.

NEBRASKA has seventeen hundred men guarding the border.

LAST year about 65,000 immigrants arrived at the Port of Boston.

THE order to disarm the Indians in Oklahoma has been revoked.

THE butter production of Iowa last year was 170,000,000 pounds.

THE Southern Presbyterian Church now has three colored presbyteries.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED of the Sioux are members of the Episcopal Church.

NORTH DAKOTA farmers are forming a combination to fight the harvester trust.

ELEVEN MILLION acres of land in the United States are owned by British subjects.

WOLVES and other wild beasts interfere with the sheep industry of Southwest Texas.

THE bodies of 901 suicides were exposed in the Paris (France) morgue during the year 1890.

THERE were 5650 foreclosures of farm mortgages in Kansas during the past six months.

EVERYTHING appears to indicate that there will be a scarcity of fat cattle for the spring market.

CALIFORNIA'S present orange crop is an enormous one, the largest in the history of the State.

THE Maine State Commissioner of Labor reports that there are 3318 abandoned farms in the State.

THE treaty of 1884 with Nicaragua is made public. It binds the United States to build the ship canal.

THE anthracite coal tonnage for the year 1890 amounted to 35,465,250 tons, an increase of 285,011 over 1889.

TEN THOUSAND farmers have left their homes in Kansas, ruined by poor crops, privations and hardships.

GRADE crossings were responsible for over 100 deaths in Chicago, Ill., and thoroughout Cook County during 1890.

A CANNIBAL ORGY.

New Hebrides Natives Devour Three Executed Criminals.

The commander of the British cruiser Royalist tells of an extraordinary scene at the New Hebrides, when three natives were executed by order of the commander, for killing and eating a French trader and his son. Immediately after the execution a number of natives asked for the bodies, and the commander, supposing that the relatives wanted the remains for burial, gave them up. The natives retired a short distance and immediately proceeded to cook and devour the bodies of the dead criminals, much to the horror of the British officers and their men, who did not, however, feel justified in interfering.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IN Rome 50,000 laborers are idle.

INDIA has twelve-year-old weavers.

A WORLD'S labor show in London is proposed.

SIXTY THOUSAND people are out of work in Berlin, Germany.

THERE are about twenty-five Hebrew unions in New York City.

THE great shoe strike at Rochester, N. Y., has been declared off.

PENNSYLVANIA trainmen ask for an advance in wages all along the line.

IT is proposed to introduce colored labor in the fruit districts of California.

THERE are 1090 men employed in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

THE Granite-Cutters' National Union has a membership of more than 20,000.

RECENTLY sixty apprentice boys at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard deserted.

THERE are about five thousand women employed in the departments at Washington.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) skylight makers now work eight hours at from $3 to $3.50 per day.

THE chimney and blown ware department of the flint glass industry is in a flourishing condition.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) carpenters have asked for forty cents an hour for the eight-hour day on May 1.

JOHN BURNS, the English agitator, is working hard to secure support for the strikers on Scotch railways.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad's enginemen have asked that ten hours be declared a day's work.

THE Italian Government is about to begin some new public works on a large scale, for the benefit of unemployed workmen.

THE Austrian Government donated unemployed Vienna mother-of-pearl workers $4000 to form a co-operative company.

THE Federation of Labor asks the Legislatures of Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama to forbid convict labor in mines.

THE Episcopal churches of New York have formed an association of wealthy laymen and eminent clergymen to advance the condition of laboring men.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has 27,715 members at present, an increase of 2312 during the last twelve months. In former years the average increase was about 1500.

THE twelfth annual report of the Missouri State Labor Bureau tells of a mining company compelling its employes to trade at the "pluck me" stores by issuing checks bearing on their face these words: "Not redeemable until 1899."

KOCH'S SECRET.

The German Scientist Reveals His Lymph's Ingredients.

The long talked of secret of the ingredients entering into the composition of Professor Kock's famous lymph has been at last given to the world at large.

Professor Koch states that his lymph is composed of pure generated tuberculous bacilli in a solution of glycerine, which latter forms from forty to fifty per cent. of the compound.

The lymph, he says, is a derivative of albumen, and acknowledges that it contains a mass of necrotic substance that attacks even certain sound tissues of the body when injected.

His remedy simply consists in a powerful glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of the specific microbes which, entering the lungs, cause consumption and are known as tubercle bacilli.

When these tiny organisms get into the living tissue of the body they produce a poison, which gradually breaks down the tissue till it becomes necrotic, or dead matter, and wasting suppuration ensues.

By inoculating the consumptive with his preparation from the pure culture of the tissue, destroying tubercle bacilli themselves, he so increases the amount of necrotizing substance in the lung issues that the dead matter swamps the invading bacilary force, cutting in off from its only means of subsistence it the living protoplasm, and the decaying part of the tissue is detached, carrying with it the enclosed microbes and ejecting them from the field. To use a military phrase, the bacteria are thus thrown into the position of an army corps "in the air"—powerless to strike an effective blow and compelled to retire in disappointment. The affected lung simply parts with a portion of its tissue to save itself and the whole body from destruction.

Surgeon General Hammond says that a lymph factory will be started at the Marine Hospital, New York Harbor.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	4 25	@	5 62
Lambs	6 00	@	6 75
Hogs—Live	3 50	@	3 80
Dressed	4	@	6
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 35
Patents	5 10	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05	@	1 06⅝
Rye—State	78	@	81
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58¾	@	60
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	55
Mixed Western	49	@	53
Hay—Fair to Good	45	@	50
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.65c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	26
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	23
Factory	9	@	21
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	10
Skims—Light	7½	@	8
Western	7	@	9½
Eggs—State and Penn	27	@	27½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 50	@	3 60
Flour—Winter Patent	4 50	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 03
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	56¾	@	57
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	51
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	96
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	40
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	22	@	24
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	5¼
Lambs	4½	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4⅛	@	4½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Jan	99⅛	@	1 00
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Jan	58½	@	59
Oats—Ungraded White	50	@	50½
Potatoes	1 05	@	1 25
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

The Money in Patents.

"If you want to loose or make a fortune in a day," said Mr. H. C. Lodge, a well-known Colorado patent lawyer, now in the city, "just go into the business of the inventor. It is better than a lottery, for you stand a chance of winning once in a while. The man who invented the hooks now in use on the tops of shoes was a Missouri shoemaker. He got $350 for this patent, but the man who bought it made $75,000 out of it. The inventor and patentee of that toy for children, the rebounding ball, now almost forgotten by the fickle youngsters, cleared $125,000 out of his patent, while the "chestnut bell" profited the firm that patented the idea $150,000. "Pigs in clover" would have brought the inventor, a central New York farmer, as much more, but a number of firms manufacturing children's toys ran the risk for infringement of patents during that craze, and the inventor only received $15,000 and a lot of lawsuits. I haven't said anything about the men who have lost fortunes in the business, but their name is legion."—*Kansas City Times.*

Using the Sun as an Alarm Clock.

The young man who lives in a garret related his peculiar methods of domestic economy lately. He does not possess an alarm clock, and consequently must devise some means of awakening at a certain time in the morning. To arouse himself at six o'clock he opens his window and lifts high the curtain before retiring, and lo! the light of dawn steals gently upon his eye-lids and pries them open to sensibility with the assistance rendered by the ruder shock conveyed to his ear by the noise of passing vehicles. To awake two hours later the window is closed; a ten o'clock awakening is obtained by pulling down the curtain, but when his fatigue necessitates a thorough rest he shuts out all light and sound as nearly as possible, surrounding himself with pillows and blankets, among which he rests serenely in the arms of Morpheus until "high noon" drives him from concealment.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Prevention

Is better than cure, and people who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. This suggests the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, unquestionably the best blood purifier, and which has been used with great success for this very purpose by many people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured innumerable cases of rheumatism of the severest sort by its powerful effect in neutralizing acidity of the blood, and in enabling the kidneys and liver to properly remove the waste of the system. Try it.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Be sure you get the genuine.

CRAZY WORK 60 asst'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins. 20c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N. J.

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$26 A MONTH and expenses paid to good agents. E. J. SMEAD & CO., Vineland, N. J.

THE POINT.

"A 1" From a Catholic Archbishop down to the **Poorest of the Poor** all testify, not only to the virtues of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

The Great Remedy For Pain,

but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus:

It Cures Promptly, Permanently;

which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this, they say, St. Jacobs Oil will give. This is its excellence.

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market." ①

Hereditary Consumption

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation there from unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

Best Truss Ever Used.

Will hold the worst case with **comfort.** Worn *night* and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Send for descriptive catalogue and testimonials to

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FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD Sold Everywhere.

☞ Get the Genuine.

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BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly trught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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All who own or employ Horses will find it to their advantage

TO USE

DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment

FOR SCRATCHES, GALLS, SPRAINS, &c., &c. WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

See certificates of the late Col. D. McDaniel and hundreds of others from prominent horsemen.

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THE BEST COUGH CURE

PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. } 25 CENTS PER BOX. 3 BOXES FOR 65 CTS. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: **JAMES EPPS & CO.,** Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"HE DID IT."

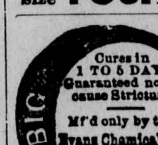
"By using the K-WREN Remedies I have cured all the colds in my family, and in the vicinity for miles around, including babies threatened with croup."—E. G. ROBERTS, Vergennes, Vt.

K.WREN Cough Balsam and Troches cure hoarseness in a few minutes, bad coughs and colds over night. Balsam, 50c.; Troches, 10 and 25c. By mail or druggists. M. B. KEEP & CO., 63 E. 13th St., N.Y.

Does Your HEAD-ACHE? Are You Nervous?

BROMO-SELTZER IS A GUARANTEED CURE

Trial Size 10c. at all Druggists or sent by mail prepaid EMERSON DRUG CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

"Say aye 'No,' and ye'll ne'er be married" —Don't refuse all—

Our Advice

to use SAPOLIO: It is a solid cake of scouring soap, used for cleaning purposes.

I asked a maid if she would wed,
And in my home her brightness shed;
She faintly smiled and murmured low,
"If I can have SAPOLIO."

PISO'S CURE FOR

25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

25 CTS

CONSUMPTION

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS **PENNYROYAL** DIAMOND BRAND **PILLS**

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter,* by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE compliments of the season to the chief magistrate of the Keystone State, Governor Robert E. Pattison. May his administration be a prosperous one.

ONE of the last official acts of Ex-Governor Beaver was the signing on Monday of the death warrant of the Somerset county murderers, David and Joseph Nicely, who will be hanged on Tuesday, April 2, 1891. They have had a long respite owing to legal complications, but they merit their fate.

THE genuine American is not necessarily a native of the country. Nor are all the dangers which threaten our national existence due to unrestricted immigration. There are hundreds of men in this republic who were born here who are unpatriotic, vicious, vile, doing all in their power to destroy the institutions under which we have attained such marvelous prosperity. There are other hundreds who were born abroad who have for years been living honest, industrious, virtuous lives here, obeying the laws and setting a worthy example of good citizenship. Many of these men fought in the ranks of the federal army during the civil war, risking their lives for the union of the states, while native scalawags skulked at home and saved their worthless bodies from the rebel bullet. It is well to remember these things, to remember that a man's birthplace is an accident, and that the rising spirit of Americanism which is sweeping over the country takes knowledge of the facts above set forth. —*Altoona Tribune*.

LAST Sunday morning an operation was performed at the Emergency Hospital, Chicago, which will ever be considered remarkable. At that time and place 132 masons submitted to having a portion of their cuticle cut away to save the life of a brother. John Dickerson, the beneficiary, had been a sufferer from cancer. The cancer was cut out, leaving an incision which would not heal. Cuticle from animals had been tried to cover the wound but without avail. The physician imparted the information to a delegation of masons, that if human cuticle could be obtained the brother's life might be saved. They replied that whenever he was ready to perform the operation masons would furnish the cuticle. At the time and place above stated the operation was performed. It is not so much because of the example of self sacrifice (though that is unsurpassed) as of the preparation which these 132 Masons had to undergo that we call attention to this case. They had to be thoroughly bathed and for at least 48 hours previous must have abstained from the use of spiritual liquors of any kind. There is a lesson in this. If a physician with sufficient ability to perform such an operation, refused to use even the skin of persons who within a certain time had tasted spirituous liquors, in such an operation, why should persons of less knowledge of the human body attempt to argue that there is nothing harmful in the use of such liquors.

The Borough's Representation.

The following jurors from this town have been summoned to attend the February term of court:

Grand Jurors: D. S. Black, Tobias Baker, John R. Flenner, William R. Miller and Thomas Moore.

Petit and Traverse Jurors: F. O. Beaver, Harry Chamberlain, Mordecai Gahagan, Charles Hollinger, D. E. McMurtrie, Thomas Rupert, Charles Robinson, J. E. Swivel, John Varne, Thomas Westbrock, Frederick J. Blandy, James Cozzens, Alex. Decker, J. C. Hazlett, E. W. Lewis, W. E. McAlevy and William McDonald.—*Monitor*.

Mapleton's representation at the same term of court will be counted one, in the person of J. P. Wilson. Huntingdon polls about seven times as many votes as Mapleton but the mystery is unsolved how Huntingdon always manages to have such a large representation in the jury box. This occurs every court and cannot be entirely a matter of chance.

Nellie Lewis Carnation.

The latest and one of the best novelties for 1891 is an elegant Carnation, growing on long stems, a free bloomer with large flowers, of an exquisite shade of pink, something entirely different from anything in Carnations. This flower is destined to become a great favorite among the florists, as the ladies prize it very highly for corsage bouquets aad decorative purposes generally. The endorsement of the old firm of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., who introduce this plant, is enough to assure the public that it is all they claim for it. The price is only 50 cents each, three for $1.25, six for $2.25, doz., $4.00; but a better way would be to send 10 cents for *Vick's Floral Guide*, and the 10 cents can be deducted from the first order forwarded for seeds.

—In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—The *Scientific American*, published by Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, N. Y., issues a special edition on the first day of the month. This is called the Architects' and Builders' Edition. Each number contains about forty large quarto pages, forming, practically, a large and splendid Magazine of Architecture, richly adorned with elegant plates in colors and with fine engravings; illustrating the most interesting examples of modern architectural construction and allied subjects. A special feature is the presentation in each number of a variety of the latest and best plans for private residences, city and country, including those of very moderate cost as well as the more expensive. Drawings in perspective and in color are given, together with plans, specifications, costs and details. Many other subjects, including sewerage, piping, lighting, warming, ventilating, decorating, laying out of grounds, etc., are illustrated. An extensive compendium of manufacturers' announcements is also given, in which the most reliable and approved building materials, goods, machines, tools and appliances are described and illustrated, with addresses of the makers, etc. Architets, builders and owners will find this work valuable in furnishing fresh and useful suggestions. All who contemplate building or improving homes, or erecting structures of any kind, have before them in this work an almost endless series of the latest and best examples from which to make selections, thus saving time and money. Issued the first of every month, $2.50 a year.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment. For a short time the mill will continue the business of custom work, chopping and exchanging. No grain purchased. In the meantime the mill is subject to lease to any good party and possession will be given at any time.

J. T. HIMES,
J. M. HIMES.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 30, 1890.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

LANE & VANZANDT,

Agents for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Baxter Hopilton, Pa.

1891. 1891.

I AM GRATEFUL to the people of Mapleton and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past and especially during the holiday season. I am to carry a supply of goods such as the people want and am satisfied with small profits. I am going to do a larger business, and will, in the future, as in the past, leave no stone unturned to satisfy the demands of patrans. Just now I have determined to close out some goods and offer at a

Great : Reduction

several lines of goods, such as Fur Caps, Clothing, Fine Underwear, and other seasonable articles.

I Will Sell You a

GOOD FUR CAP

FOR $1.00.

It has no superiors at even a higher price. What clothing I have, I offer at cost. No old goods accumulate on my shelves. I want country produce, for which I pay highest market price. I have many

Woolen Goods,

for which no reasonable offer will be refused.

THOS M. LOGAN.

YEARS OF VARIED and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Diseases and orders of
MEN Who have weak or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH and any Excesses, or of
MEN Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leads us to
FREE BOOK OF HOME TREATMENT
MEANS & METHODS EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN
FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE
guarantee to if they can STORED our method and afford a CURE!
all patients, POSSIBLY BE RE- own Exclusive pliances will There is, then,
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REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2.000 References. Name this paper when you write.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

COOK BOOK FREE

320 Pages, Over 1,200 Recipes and Hundreds of Illustrations.

The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were received from practical housewives living in all parts of the United States, to which were added hundreds of the newest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive age, all of it set in new and large type, and the whole book handsomely illustrated. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED COVER. It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Pudding, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT $1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

TO GET THE COOK BOOK FREE Send only 15 cents for three months trial subscription to the FARM AND FIRESIDE and state that you want the Cook Book, and it will be mailed free, postpaid.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE is a large, 16-page, 64-column journal, issued twice a month at PHILADELPHIA, PA., and SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. It is the handsomest, best and cheapest agricultural and home journal in the United States, leading all others in circulation and influence, printing a QUARTER MILLION COPIES every issue, and is recognized by leading agriculturists as an authority on all that pertains to the farm. Address letters plainly to

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property and leftsame with Amos and Elizabeth Hidecker, of Union township: 2 Milch Cows, 3 Shotes, Cook stove and Fixtures, Dressing Bureau, 1 Safe, 2 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Clock, 25 yards Carpet, 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Kettle, Lot of Fodder, Lot of Chickens, etc.

All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

JAMES E. McCONAHY.

Dec. 6, 1890.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

B. O'Connor & Sons.

SPECIAL SALE.

Seasonable Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Rubber Boots, 2½ to 7, $1.75
Misses' " " 12 to 2, 1.25
Child's, " " 8 to 10, 1.00

Boys' Extra Heavy Rubber Boots, 2 to 6, $2.50.

Big Bargains.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hoods and Toboggans.

Men's extra heavy Scotch Caps, 48c., Men's Fur Caps, $1.10, worth $1.50. Boys' Plush Caps, 50c. Misses' Plush and Velvet Helmet Caps, 25c.—regular price. $1.25. Do not miss this bargain. Misses' Plaid Nelly Bly Caps reduced to 25c.

Ladies' extra heavy Domestic Flannel Shirts only 75c.

Gents' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00. Ladies' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00 Large line Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at 50c., worth 60c.

Large line Canton, Domstic and All-Wool Flannels.

Ladies' and Gents' Mufflers, extra large, at 25c.

Children's Knit Jackets at 50c.
" Muffs and Capes at $1.50

Henrietta Cloth (brown and black only), 30c. All-wool Cloth, 60c., reduced to 45c.

Largest assortment Men's Overshirts ever shown in town. Prices very low.

Men's Leather Boots, $1.65 up. Men's special Grain Leather Boots, reduced to $2.50. Boys' Leather Boots, 3 to 5, $1.40. Children's Leather Boots, 8 to 11, only $1.00

Horse Blankets, $2.25 per pair. Haps, $1.00 up. Blankets very cheap.

This is something you can't afford to miss: Men's Jackets and Vests, only $4.00. Big reduction in Men's Overcoats and Suits.

20 boxes Valencia Raisins,
25 " Ondura "
5 bags Muscatil "
10 " new Lima Beans.

We expect your custom by giving you rock bottom prices. Anything you want in

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Oil Cloth, Carpets. Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Trunks, Groceries,

Notions,

Tobacco and Cigars, Coal, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Putty, Fresh and Cured Meats,

Etc., Etc.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

TERMS:—Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Jan 21, 1891.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Stamping patterns and stamping powder at Mrs. Evans'.

—The real estate of the late George T. Numer will be offered at public sale tomorrow.

—Ace Freed, of Weikert, Union county, is the guest of James Montgomery's family this week.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church continues. A general interest is manifested.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

—R. N. McCarl is having a well sunk on his lot on Grant street. John A. Patterson is doing the work.

—James Henderson has been nursing a "comforter" on the back of his neck during the past week.

—Mrs. Phebe Henderson was summoned to Newton Hamilton last week to see her sister who was seriously ill.

—Mrs. Maggie Hall, of Huntingdon, has been sojourning among her many Mapleton friends during the past week.

—All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Some 25 or 30 of our young town people were witnesses of the "Gormans' Minstrelsy" as exhibited in the Huntingdon opera house on last Thursday evening.

—Rev. I. N. Moorhead, of Hopewell, arrived in town last evening and last night occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church. He was cordially greeted by his many friends.

—W. W. Winskey, late foreman of the *Mount Union Times* office, is assisting us through a heavy rush of job work. "Billy" is a first-class printer in every particular and has excellent taste.

—Thomas M. Skipper, a brakeman on the Middle division, who makes his home at Mapleton had the thumb of his right hand lacerated while coupling cars on Monday. His injuries were dressed at the Altoona hospital.

—Another large invoice of the beautiful was received last Saturday night. It has been a long time since we had such a continuons period of sleighing, and if you haven't had a sleigh ride don't blame it on the weather.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood has opened a sewing and dressmaking establishment at her residence on Church street. Mrs. Wood is a good seamstress and has secured the assistance of Miss Curfman, of Altoona. Patronage solicited.

—The name of N. H. Downs still lives, although he has been dead many yaars. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already out lived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—We have received from Henderson & Co., manufacturers of uniforms and equipments, 12th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, their calendar for 1891. This firm, composed of two enterprising Cassville boys, is the largest manufacturers in their line. Success to them.

—A large delegation of the members of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., paid a fraternal visit to Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, of Newton Hamilton. Aughwick Lodge is the mother of Mapleton Lodge and mother and child greatly enjoyed the reunion.

—W. W. Moorhead, who has been located for the past few months at Wilkesbarre, is among friends in this neighborhood. He arrived in Mapleton last Friday and remained here until Saturday evening. Wilson has been applying himself closely to the tailoring trade, at which business he is becoming quite adept.

—The brook trout fry will soon be ready for distribution from the Pennsylvania State hatcheries at Allentown and Corry. Two thousand fry will be sent free of expense to the nearest railroad station of each applicant. Application may be made to the following commissioners: H. C. Ford, 1823 Vine street, Philadelphia; James V. Long, 75 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh; H. C. Demuth, Lancaster; S. B. Stitwell, Scranton; L. Streuber, Erie, or W. J. Powell, Harrisburg.

—Wells Duvall, an employee in the tannery at this place, was called to his home in Wells' Valley, Fulton county, to wait on his brother who is afflicted with pneumonia and who is the only one at home to take care of his widowed mother. Mr. D. is an excellent young man and we trust he will soon be with us again.

—Rumor has reached us that the East Broad Top Iron and Coal Co. has purchased the Rocky Ridge coal bank and will assume control at the expiration of Mr. Sleeman's lease next spring. Tnis bank, situated near Cassville, has been a source of supply to Mapleton for many years. It contains a superior quality of coal, and consists of two large veins.

—Our townsman, William Numer, has received the pleasing intelligence that a pension of $12 per month has been granted him, dating from July 14, 1890. Addison C. DuBois, of 715 Eleventh St, N. W., Washington, D. C., was his attorney, and he has certainly done good service for this worthy veteran. Congressman Atkinson also merits praise for his interest in the matter.

—W. J. Knight, engineer of the noted Andrews' Raid, one of the most daring deeds of the rebellion, will deliver his illustrated lecture and thrilling history of the raid and its results, at the Huntingdon opera house next Friday and Saturday evenings for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument fund. Let there be a large attendance. Interest in the Soldiers' Monument should not lag.

—B. F. Sheibley, of Sheibley & Sheaffer, jewelers, of McVeytown, Pa., will be at the Juniata house, in Mapleton every two weeks, commencing Jan. 26, 27 and 28, and will do all kinds of repairing in his line. He will also have on hand a line of watches, chains, spectacles, etc. Fine watch repairing a specialty. Engraving of all kinds neatly done. Work done neatly, thoroughly and at lowest living prices. Please give us a call.

—Quite an excitement was aroused in this place on last Saturday by the burning of a car loaded with potatoes. The car took fire while in transit westward. The trainmen stopped at Jackstown and tried to extinguish the flames, but failing to do so, run it off on the siding at this place where it burned down. The car is supposed to have contained from 350 to 400 bushels. The fire is thought to have originated by the explosion of the oil reservoir in the Eastman heating appliance. The car was consigned to Greensburg.

—Will H. Sears, expert optician, will examine eyes free on Thursday and Friday, January 22 and 23, from 9 A. M., to 7 P. M., at Dr. Spangler's office, in Mapleton. If your eyes are failing and need attention call and have them properly fitted with spectacles. Mr. Sears' office in Huntingdon is at L. W. Zerby's jewelry store. Any repairing in the watch, clock and jewelry line can be delivered to Mr. Sears, who will give an estimate of the cost, have it repaired by Mr. Zerby and return it the following week. For further information refer to Dr. Spangler.

—Peter Bowman, of Trough Creek ualley, came to Mill Creek on business last Friday. When he reached the railroad crossing near the Montgomery hollow bridge, way passenger was in sight. He had time to cross in front of it but for some reason he desisted. After the train went by he started across and just when his horses reached the track on which the train had passed one of them got its hoof fast in the plank of the crossing. It was a considerable time before it could be extricated from the perilous position. Had Mr. Bowman attempted to cross before the train and the same thing happened, he and his team would both have been destroyed. The detention was certainly providential.

—Following is a list of the officers of W. C., No. 514, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of Todd, the report of which was not received in time for publication with those of the other Camps in the county: Jr. P. P., O. Curfman; Pres., W. I. Mosser; V. P., H. D. Taylor; Rec. Sec., M. S. Heeter; Asst. Rec. Sec., E. I. McClain; Fin. Sec., Z. O. Heeter; Treas., O. C. Houck; M. of F., R. F. Mosser; Cond., L. B. Baker; R. S., A. B. Taylor; L. S., T. Hyle; Chap., E. H. Heeter; I., E. H. Curfman; G., H. L. Anderson; Trustees, A. B. Taylor, H. Kyler, A. G. Anderson.

Proceedings of Local Institute.

The local institute held at Sheridan school house, in Trough Creek valley, last Friday and Saturday was one of which the teacher, J. G. Dell, has every reason to be proud. The holding of an institute so far from railroad communication was an experiment but was a very successful one, the institute being decidedly one of the best ever held in the county. But few teachers were present on account of the very inclement weather but those who were there were lovers of education and earnest in their efforts to impart instruction to the rising generation. The citizens, the pupils,—all entered into the spirit of the occasion, hence the success of the institute. A feature was the singing by the pupils of the school. The music was spirited, expressive and appropriate. The school house was crowded to its utmost Friday evening to hear the discussion of the question, "Resolved, That America will decay." J. C. Shaffer, esq., was chosen president of the meeting and he appointed as judges, C. W. Steel, W. L. Wright, and S. H. Pheasant. The disputants were J. O. Smith and S. L. Glasgow on the affirmative and J. G. Dell and I. N. Swope on the negative. After a discussion of about two hours the judges decided the question in favor of the negative.

Saturday morning the institute organized by the election of J. O. Smith, charman, and J. G. Dell, secretary.

Devotional exercises were conducted by I. N. Swope.

The topic, "Grammar," was taken up and discussed by J. O. Smith, W. W. Moorhead, J. G. Dell and I. N. Swope, after which the school treated the audience to a song entitled, "Uncle Sam's school."

The next topic for discussion was "Local, General and Commercial Geography". Many points of interest, entirely new to most of those present, pertaining to peculiar geography of Huntingdon county, were brought out in this discussion.

A general interest was taken in the subject of "Arithmetic," in the discussion of which a number of patrons of the school joined.

Tennyson's "Brook" was melodiously rendered by the school.

Owing to the inability of the visitors to remain until evening it was thought best to hold no afternoon session. This fact seemed to be much regretted by the patrons. Before adjournment a rising vote of thanks was on motion of J. C. Wright extended to the teacher of the school and to the visiting teachers. The visitors expressed feebly the thanks which they felt to the hospitable people for their kindness and their interest. At one o'clock the institute adjourned *sine die*.

Robert Gurd.

Robert Gurd, a native of Dorcestershire, England, father of H. R., William and Herschel Gurd, of this place, died at the residence of his sons, Saturday morning Jan. 17, 1891, at 12:19 o'clock. He was aged 69 years, 3 months and 20 days. He had been troubled with heart disease for many years but until the Sunday prior to his death his condition was not considered critical. For the past year he has been making his home with his sons in Mapleton, and received every attention which affectionate children could render. His wife died about eight years ago. One son, Thomas, was struck by an engine at the stone arch bridge above town about a year ago from the effects of which he died. One daughter is also dead. Besides the surviving sons above mentioned one daughter, Mrs. Ellen Doughty, resides at Liberty Falls, New York.

Mr. Gurd came to this country in 1857. He was of good old Presbyterian stock and adhered to the faith of his fathers until the end. Services, conducted by Rev. C. L. Benscoter, were held at the house Sunday morning last and on day express the sons left with the remains of their father for Liberty Falls, where interment was made on Monday. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

The friends extend thanks to the people of Mapleton for kindnesses rendered in time of need.

—W. A. Crotsley and W. L. Wright, of Trough Creek, paid W. C. No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., a fraternal visit last evening. The camp at this place last night commenced working in the Blue

Mount Union.

Miss Minnie Miller left on Tuesday to visit relatives and friends in Altoona.

Mrs. W. J. Campbell, who has been visiting in Philadelphia since Christmas, arrived home on Tuesday evening.

Miss Alda Gayton, who has been on quite an extended visit to friends in the western part of the state, is home again.

The officers for the ensuing term of Camp 346, P. O. S. of A., were duly inducted in office on last Monday evening by D. P. C. M. Taylor, of Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Booher, of Hill valley, are visiting their son, J. Emory Booher, who resides in Harrisburg. Emory and family were formerly residents of this place.

W. W. Winskey, for seven years foreman of the *Times* publishing and job-printing office of this place, severed his connection with that institution last week and will seek employment elsewhere. "Billy" is an A1 printer and his job-printing will compare favorably with any in the state.

Mary, a four-year-old daughter of W. G. Ewing, died on Monday morning last from a complication of diseases. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended. The bereaved parents have our sympathy in their trying hour. Rev. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church, officiated at the services.

Prof. D. R. Giffin, of Saltillo, who taught a very successful singing school here two years ago, held a meeting in the U. B. church on Monday evening last to learn the sentiments of our people in regard to another term. Quite a number expressed a desire in favor of it, but we are sorry to say not enough to prevail upon the professor to begin again.

Calvin.

Alfred Pheasant lost a very valuable horse recently.

Coasting is the favorite amusement for the boys at present.

George Shore, who is employed at Huntingdon, visited his parents last week.

Joseph Bowman recently cut his foot very badly and is now walking by the aid of a crutch.

I. N. Swope, of Mapleton, and W. W. Moorhead, of Wilkesbarre, visited J. C. Wright on last Friday evening.

Shaffer & Bowman are not doing anything with their sawmill at present. We have been unable to learn the cause.

Miss Susan Fink, who is teaching at Sherman, Union township, in company with Edwin Smith, visited parents recently.

We are informed that Clayton Roland is going to leave the valley but we have been unable to learn where he is going.

Prof. Giffin is having splendid success with his singing class. We hear he has 36 members and others are going to join the class.

A petition is being circulated among the citizens of this valley asking that Dr. Andrew Smith be put on the pension examining board of Huntingdon county.

Our P. M., William Wright, has opened a grocery store at his residence. We are glad to hear that we are to have two stores in Calvin and we wish Wm. abundant success.

Every body seems to be highly pleased with the institute held at Sherman and have requested the teacher, J. G. Dell, to hold another during this present term of school.

Your correspondent has been very busy during the past week and asks the readers to excuse the few items. Try to get your neighbor to subscribe for the ITEM and you shall have more from your section next time.

There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction prevailing among some of the property owners in this community. The cause is, they have lately been assessed and notified to respond in payment to the Clover Creek Insurance Company, after having been out of the company for about six years. Why they are thus assessed we have not yet learned.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1891—J. N. McClain and D. E. McClain, executors of the estate of Samuel McClain, dec'd, will offer on the premises, in the borough of Saltillo, all that certain hotel property, known as the Saltillo Hotel. The property consists of a frame house, in form of "L," with cellar and basement under whole house. There is also a stable for 8 horses, with yard, comprising two large town lots. The property is situated near the famous Saltillo Mineral Springs. It will positively be sold on the above date.

FOUR TRIAL NUMBERS

with great premium offers on receipt of 10 CENTS, and addresses of 10 MARRIED LADIES. Only 50 cents a year. Best monthly in the world for the price. Address WOMAN'S

January 1, 1890.

On the above date opened a new set of books. The experience of several years in the mercantile business in Mapleton has taught me the necessity of devising a

NEW PLAN

of credit. I have been too lenient with some and have now determined to

DRAW the LINE.

I want honest, prompt-paying trade only, and by accepting none other, can do better by those who are never behind time in settling,

A Close Margin

of profit on all sales shall be my motto. I have opened a new set of books, have sent out many statements, and expect prompt settlements.

During the year 1891 my store will be stocked with the choicest goods the market will afford, which will be sold at a very reasonable profit. Give me a call. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. GILLAM.

THE THIRD EYE.

It is Situated Near the Middle of the Head.

Other Rudimentary Organs of the Human Body.

"There is a kind of lizard found in Virginia and Maryland that has three eyes—one of them on the top of his head," said a man of science the other day to a representative of the Washington Star.

"It is generally supposed that they are very rare, but, on the contrary, they are quite common. You can find plenty of them if you take the trouble to look. They are green and about three inches long."

"Are there any other animals in the world that have three eyes?"

"Lots. For example, you yourself have a third eye, though it has become rudimentary through disuse."

"Where is it?"

"Just in the middle of your head, as nearly as its location can be described off-hand. Anatomists know it as the 'pineal gland,' but it is actually an eye that has become rudimentary. Place the tip of your finger just above the bridge of your nose and on the level with your eyes. Directly behind that point about five inches, at the base of your brain, is this gland I speak of, which the ancients used to imagine was the centre of consciousness and the seat of the soul.

"Its structure has lost all resemblance to that of an eye, but you can find it retaining more of its original development in some turtles and other reptiles. With them this gland has still, though in the middle of the head, an actual eye socket, an optic nerve connecting with the visual tract of the brain, and even the pigmentary inner coat, the object of which in all eyes is to absorb light. There is no retina, but it is an eye for all that. In the case of the lizard I mentioned this pineal eye actually appears at the top of the head and is useful for seeing with.

"There are quite a number of rudimentary organs in the human body which have become so because nature has no longer any use for them. For example there is the 'thyroid gland' in the neck, the only usefulness of which seems to be in occasioning the disease known as goitre. People in Savoy and the Tyrol are worst afflicted with this complaint. It is supposed that the water they drink, derived from the melting of the glaciers of the Alps, causes the hypertrophy of the thyroid gland, the result of which is an enormous swelling, so that sometimes the unfortunate comes to have a bag-like appendage hanging down as far as the waist. There is no known cure for the trouble after it has got well started, though the swelling may be a trifle reduced by injections into its substance. It is a very curious fact that if a human being or any other animal is deprived of this apparently useless gland by cutting it out, there always follows a general degeneration of all the tissues of the body.

"Another seemingly useless organ is the 'supra-renal capsule' attached to each of the kidneys. Its only purpose in a human being appears to be to occasion what is known as 'Addison's disease,' in cases where it gets out of order. In such cases, which are happily rare, the skin of the body loses its natural color and becomes of a muddy brown hue. This 'capsule' is presumably the remains of what was once a secretory organ.

"Then there is the mysterious 'vermiform appendix' attached to the small intestine. Once in a while an apple seed or some such thing gets into it, and causes inflammation. Until within the last four or five years such cases were always fatal, but now they are usually cured by cutting open the stomach and removing the appendix. Until very recently operations requiring the cutting open of the body in this way almost invariably resulted in death, for the reason that germs could not be prevented from getting into the wound and creating subsequent inflammation.

"But the bacteriologists have taught, through their researches, how such germs may be killed by spraying with antiseptic solutions. The vermiform appendix has considerable usefulness among the lower animals. With the cow and other beasts that chew the cud it is a large sack attached to the stomach, and it is utilized as a storage reservoir for food that is not needed for immediate consumption."

The Blue-Grass Horse.

Said a Kentuckian, speaking of horses in New York and of the late horse show: "There is no genuine love for a horse where a liveried coachman intervenes between horse and master. No man can know and love a horse without having had that companionship with him that is only enjoyed in its fullness by a boy reared on a farm, whose intimacy began with his first long-legged appearance as a colt; his whinnying after the mother; his early gentleness when propitiated by the kindly hand; his struggle when first won from the freedom of the pastures, scorning the saddle and the bit. Your Vanderbilts may know horses after a manner, but they have never chased Rob Roy or the coy Mary Jane over a forty-acre field, with the halter behind his back, only to delude them at last with a soothing and confidential 'Whoa, boy, who! now,' and a handful of salt. They have never bestrode a sack on the way to the mill, or had lively experiences with a capricious animal and a sagging gate.

"These men may admire a horse because he is a high stepper, or travels well in a coach, or moves rightly in a tandem, or sustains the family dignity in a carriage, or disdains the dust of a plebeian on a Seventh avenue drive, but they do not know him, and love him and honor him for his friendly services or the useful part he plays in the common life. That time he sped for the country doctor, that time he bore you on love's own mission, when your 'bosom's lord sat lightly on his throne.' The friendly intercourse between neighbors, the excitement of the county court day, the church and the wedding—in all these your Blue-Grass horse, God bless him! has a part. There, or in any country made for him, he is not the mere slave of his master's vanity. He is a real citizen, enjoying the franchise of the tufted fields, and knowing the caress of his owner's hand." What could you say in reply to such a tribute as that?—[New York Star.

A $50,000 Dinner Set.

The Astor family possess a gold dinner-service that is the envy of every woman who has ever seen it. It is one of the most costly in this country. It is valued at $50,000, and is now the property of Mrs. William Astor. It has been in the family's possession a long time. It would be hard to describe, as it was made in different parts of the world, and was picked up on odd occasions. The larger dishes consist of an immense plateau and centre-piece, end pieces, candelabra, wine-coolers and pitchers. In the design is represented fruit of all description, together with the unicorn and lion in repousse work. Mrs. Astor uses a white linen table-cloth of the finest texture, made especially for her, with a wide lace border, showing a lining of pink satin. Her table is always decorated with Gloire de Paris roses, their exquisite shade of pink matching exactly the satin underneath. —[Ladies' Home Journal.

Ants That Defoliate Trees.

Travellers in Brazil have met in forests a stream of apparently moving leaves. But under each leaf was an ant, bearing his store to his subterranean home. The Sauba ants form extensive underground galleries, and when portions of these galleries fall in or are in any way rendered useless, they immediately extend them in another direction. These underground galleries have been traced twenty yards. The innumerable hosts of these ants are unceasingly occupied in defoliating trees. Their labor is regularly divided, some stripping the trees and cutting the leaves in regularly rounded pieces the size of a shilling, others carrying them away as they fall; others deposit the spoils in a heap close to the mound, and others store them away.—[New York World.

He was Hit Hard.

Teacher—What is a famine?

Small Boy (who has been to the country)—Miles an' miles of apple trees an' nuthin' on 'em.—[Good News.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer.

America's first street car line dates from 1826.

The sewing machine is only forty-four years old.

A church in Reading, Penn., boasts that it has just paid off its debt in 80,000 pennies.

The height of the tower of Babel as completed by Nebuchadnezzar is generally given at 660 feet.

The Japanese dynasty is the oldest in the world. It began with Jimmu Tenno April 7, 660 B. C.

A New York leather firm is about to start a kangaroo farm at Warrington, York county, Penn.

In keeping accounts the Japanese write the figures first, and the item corresponding to them next.

The medical faculty of Yale College was so founded in 1813, the theological in 1822 and the scientific in 1846.

The falls of Niagara carry down 10,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to about 3,000,000 horse-power.

There are cat collars in trade made of a braided pattern in blue beads for white Angoras, and garnets for the graceful throats of tabs and toms.

Whalebone is found in the mouth of the Greenland or right whale, where it forms the substitute for the teeth, of which otherwise the animal is destitute.

Louisa Bankburr, a domestic who dwells in Buffalo, N. Y., devours nearly a pound of soap a day, and has gained nearly twenty pounds in weight since she began to indulge her singular taste.

The Periscians are the inhabitants of the polar circle, whose shadows, during some portions of the Summer, must in the course of the day move entirely around and fall toward every point of the compass.

Cotton in the Southern States is planted after the last frost in the Spring and is picked in July, August and September. It is not a native plant of America. There is not a month in the year where cotton is not picked somewhere on the globe.

A colored woman named Caroline Jenkins, living near Houston, Texas, is a veritable Samson. Four police officers went to arrest her, when she took them one by one, threw them out of the house and locked the doors upon them. She can break a half inch rope with ease by stretching it from hand to hand.

Ancient Benares.

The town of Benares is the centre of Hindostan and one of the most ancient cities on the globe. When Babylon was struggling with Nineveh for supremacy; when Athens was gaining in strength; before Rome became known, and Cyrus had added lustre to the Persian monarchy, Benares had already risen to greatness, if not to glory. Houen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese pilgrim, visited Benares in the seventh century A. D., and described it as containing thirty Buddhist monasteries and about one hundred temples of Hindoo gods. The temples are generally small, and placed in the angles of the streets, under the lofty houses, and covered with beautifully elaborate carvings of flowers, animals and palm branches, rivaling in richness and minuteness the finest specimens of Gothic or Grecian architecture.—[Times-Democrat.

Romantic Caribbean Islands.

Trinidad and Tobago, that small romantic island of the Caribbean, were discovered by Columbus on his third voyage. Fowley, who wrote in the last century, gave Tobago that name from a notion that it resembled a tubical instrument so called by the Indians, with which they inhaled the fumes of tobacco. The Crusoe Cave is on this Island, and as an illustration of the slowness with which the world learns geography, Tobago is still often confounded with Juan Fernandez in the Pacific Ocean. Few Caucasians are on the island. It is the natural home of the negro, the 73,312 acres of land having 15,172 Africans upon them, while there are but 100 Europeans. Labor commands but 16 cents a day.—[New Orleans Picayune.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WHAT COULD THE FARMER DO?

There was an old farmer who had a cow,
Moo, moo, moo!
She used to stand on the pump and bow,
And what could the farmer do?
Moo, moo, moo, moo,
Moo, moo, moo!
She used to stand on the pump and bow,
And what could the farmer do?

There was an old farmer who owned som sheep,
Baa, baa, baa!
They used to play cribbage while he was asleep,
And laugh at the farmer's ma.
Baa, baa, baa, baa!
Moo, moo, moo!
He owned a cow and he owned some sheep,
And what could the poor man do?

There was an old farmer who owned a pig
Whoof, whoof, whoof!
He used to dress up in the farmer's wig,
And dance on the pig-pen roof.
Whoof, whoof! Baa, baa!
Moo, moo, moo!
He owned a pig, some sheep, and a cow,
And what could the poor man do?

There was an old farmer who owned a hen
Cuk-a-ca-doo, ca-doo!
She used to lay eggs for the three hired men,
And some for the weasel, too.
Cuk-a-ca-doo! Whoof, whoof!
Baa, baa! Moo!
He owned a hen, pig, sheep and a cow,
And what could the poor man do?

There was an old farmer who had a duck,
Quack, quack, quack!
She waddled under a two-horse truck
For four long miles and back.
Quack, quack! Cuk-a-ca-doo!
Whoof! Baa! Moo!
With a duck, hen, pig, a sheep and a cow,
Pray what could the poor man do?

There was an old farmer who had a cat,
Mee-ow, mee-ow, mee-ow!
She used to waltz with a gray old rat
By night in the farmer's mow.
Mee-ow! Quack! Cuk-a-ca-doo!
Whoof! Baa! Moo!
With cat, duck, hen, pig, sheep and a cow,
Pray what could the poor man do?

THE STORK.

The stork is quite common in many parts of Europe, whither it migrates yearly from its winter quarters in Africa to make its nest and rear its young.

The stork attaches itself to man and his habitations, building its huge nest on the top of his house and walking about in his streets as familiar as if he had built them. It especially parades about the fish markets, where it regales itself upon the fish that is no longer fit to sell; and in Holland, where it is very common, it does good service by destroying the reptiles that would surely become too numerous there were it not for this powerful enemy of theirs.

The stork always makes its nest upon some elevated spot, such as the top of a house, a chimney or a church spire; and in the ruined cities of the east almost every solitary pillar has a stork's nest upon the summit. The nest is only a bundle of sticks, reeds and similar substances heaped together, with a slight depression for the eggs. These are usually three or four in number, and their color is white tinged with buff.

The length of a full-grown stork is about three feet and six inches, and, when erect, its head is four feet from the ground.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE BABY BEAVER'S DAM.

"I know of a naturalist down in Maine," said a well-known Maine college professor recently, "who wouldn't be convinced that beavers could build dams till he saw it done with his own eyes. He is an awful incredulous fellow, anyway. I bought a baby beaver of a hunter who traps them, one day, and sent him to my skeptical friend. He grew greatly attached to the little fellow and kept him in the house, but he often wrote me that his beaver didn't show any propensity at all for dam-building. One Monday, washing day, his wife sat a leaky pail full of water on the kitchen floor.

"The beaver was in the kitchen, he was only a baby then, too, and he saw the water oozing out of a crack in the pail. He scampered out into the yard, brought in a chip, and began building his dam. The naturalist was summoned. He watched the little fellow, thunderstruck. Said he: 'Leave that pail there, wife, till doomsday, if need be, and let's see what the little fellow will do.' The beaver kept at it four weeks until he had built a solid dam clean around the pail. My naturalist friend is quite a beaver man today. They say, you know, that Way Down East there is a beaver dam that $200,000 couldn't build the like of. Oh! men don't know everything. The wasp knew how to make paper before we did."—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

TOMAHAWKS BURIED.

The Hostile Indians Surrender to General Miles.

The Sioux War Ended and the Redskins Disarmed.

A late dispatch from Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, says: The Sioux outbreak of 1890-91 is over. The great majority of those who revolted against the authority of the United States Government have removed their war paint and are camped near the friendly Indians to the southwest of the agency, just across White Clay Creek.

They string along the west bank of the creek for a distance of two miles. They are mounted, walking, riding on wagons and in fact are advancing in every manner known to them. They are driving and leading immense herds of ponies. Some of them are entering the friendlies' camp; others are pitching their tepees on the west bank of the White Clay. These are the Ogallallas. The Brules, however, are camping in the bottom around Red Cloud's house and half a mile from the agency buildings.

Frank Gourard, the scout, estimates the number of lodges at 742, though he cannot estimate the number of Indians. The latter cannot, however, be fewer than 3500. The Indian camp, two miles from the agency, has been broken up.

The advance guard of the hostiles had scarcely reached the agency when Big Road sent word that he had collected the arms of his followers and wanted to surrender them to the agency. When the weapons came in they were found to consist of simply two short guns, a heavy rifle and a broken carbine, two Sharps rifles and one Winchester—nine guns in all. This surrender is an evidence that the Indians do not propose to give up all their guns, and that they have hidden their best weapons on the hills. On this basis the entire hostile band would be expected to give up in the neighborhood of 100 guns when it was known that every buck is the owner of a weapon. American Horse, Standing Bear, White Bird and Spotted Horse, friendly chiefs, asked protection from the hostiles who camped among them.

From early morning until afternoon a constant stream of Indians on foot, on horseback and in wagons passed to the west of the agency. The removal of the hostile camp was in obedience to the orders of General Miles, who instructed the Indians to remove their camp from the northwest of the agency to a point southeast of this point.

It was a grand sight. No such body of Indians was ever on parade before the eyes of white men. When they had passed along, to the number of several hundred, their cavalrymen darted out, and, crossing to the Hills, marched single file over the tallest peak with the regularity of veterans, seemingly desiring to show General Miles that they, too, had a drilled body of men able to cope with any regiment. These men were commanded by Turning Bear, the idol of the young men who are still eager to fight. Behind them came the infantry, in single file, making a line nearly a mile long.

When the cavalry reached a point on one of the hills where they found the plain below large enough to make a manœuvre, they waited for the infantry, and, closing ranks, stood for a while four abreast, evidently listening to a speech. Then they started again, finally taking up a position to the south near the camp of the friendly Indians. On every peak of the surrounding country they left sentinels, probably as a precaution against white treachery.

All this time the procession of tired Indians trudged along, squaws driving the teams, the wounded Indians in thinly-covered wagons, the bucks on ponies and their wives on foot. They occupied two and a half hours in passing.

Some of the vanquished were cheerful. There was a prospect of sufficient food, but the larger portion had a morose and vicious appearance. They had unwillingly surrendered to superior force, and therefore retained their right to be as savage as was possible in the face of an army that was large enough and willing enough to wipe them out of existence.

The band of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, which has been visiting the Crows for the past two months, and numbering about three hundred, arrived. They were accompanied by about fifty of the most aged and worn-out hostile squaws that have ever been seen on the reservation.

General Miles has already assured the Indians that hereafter they will have nothing to complain of so far as their treatment by the Government is concerned.

There will be no repetition of the Wounded Knee affair. Instead of giving the troops the task of disarming the warriers the work will be done by the chiefs. Contact with the soldiers would certainly precipitate a fight, so General Miles insists that each chief shall bring the arms of his band. The guns are being loaded into wagons in the hostile camp, and will be turned over at division headquarters.

DEVELOPING THE SOUTH.

The Work of a Great Combination of Southern Business Men.

Much attention has recently been directed to the South on account of the Southern Inter-States Immigration Convention which convened in the city of Asheville, N. C., on the 17th of last December.

That convention was composed of more than eight hundred prominent Southern business men. An important part of the business of the convention was the unanimous adoption of a resolution asking for five hundred thousand Northern men to come South during the next twelve months, and make their homes with the native people. A Bureau of Information was established, the business of which is to furnish information free of cost to all persons in the North. Hon. John T. Patrick, of Raleigh, N. C., was placed in charge; the plan adopted is practical, and will save the Northern man much trouble in finding reliable and trustworthy information. The plan is, in brief, as follows: A local organization is established in each Southern town; a descriptive pamphlet is prepared by each organization. Northern men wanting information write to Hon. John T. Patrick, Raleigh, N. C., giving in detail what they wish to know concerning the South, or any part of it. These letters are printed by Mr. Patrick and sent to each of the towns, and in turn the Secretary of each organization corresponds or sends circulars to the enquirers. In this way one letter from a Northern man wanting information puts him in possession of much valuable knowledge, which, coming from the official organizations, can be trusted. If a man should want a farm, water power, site for mills, a gold mine, a tract of timber land, or a winter boarding place, he can, by one letter, get the choice of many places.

AN immense shoal of porpoises, numbering thousands, has been cast upon the northern shores of Zanzibar Island in a dying condition. The cause is unknown.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Come."

TEXTS: "*Come.*"—Gen. vi., 18. "*Come.*"—Rev. xxii., 17.

Imperial, tender and all persuasive is this word "Come." Six hundred and seventy-eight times it is found in the Scriptures. It stands at the front gate of the Bible as in my first text, inviting antediluvians into Noah's ark, and it stands at the other gate of the Bible as in my second text, inviting the postdiluvians into the ark of a Saviour's mercy. "Come" is only a word of four letters, but it is the queen of words, and nearly the entire nation of English vocabulary bows to its scepter. It is an ocean into which empty ten thousand rivers of meaning. Other words drive, but this beckons.

All moods of feeling hath that word "Come." Sometimes it weeps and sometimes it laughs. Sometimes it prays, sometimes it tempts and sometimes it destroys. It sounds from the door of church and from the seraglios of sin, from the gates of heaven and the gates of hell. It is confluent and accrescent of all power. It is the heiress of most of the past and the almoner of most of the future. "Come!" You may pronounce it so that all the heavens will be heard in its cadences, or pronounce it so that all the woes of time and eternity shall reverberate in its one syllable. It is the mightiest of all solicitants either for good or bad.

To-day I weigh anchor and haul in the planks, and set sail on the great word, although I am sure I will not be able to reach the further shore. I will let down the fathoming line into the sea and try to measure its depths, and though I tie together all the cables and cordage I have on board, I will not be able to touch bottom. All the power of the Christian religion is in that word "Come." The dictatorial and commandatory in religion is of no avail. The imperative mood is not the appropriate mood when we would have people savingly impressed. They may be coaxed, but they cannot be driven.

Our hearts are like our homes; at a friendly knock the door will be opened, but an attempt to force open our door would land the assailant in prison. Our theological seminaries, which keep young men three years in their curriculum before launching them into the ministry, will do well if in so short a time they can teach the candidates for the holy office how to say with right emphasis and intonation and power that one word "Come!" That man who has such efficiency in Christian work, and that woman who has such power to persuade people to quit the wrong and begin the right, went through a series of losses, bereavements, persecutions and the trials of twenty or thirty years before they could make it a triumph of grace every time they uttered the word "Come."

You must remember that in many cases our "Come" has a mightier "Come" to conquer before it has any effect at all. Just give me the accurate census, the statistics, of how many are down in fraud, in drunkenness, in gambling, in impurity, or in vice of any sort, and I will give you the accurate census or statistics of how many have been slain by the word "Come." "Come and click wine glasses with me at this ivory bar." "Come and see what we can win at this gaming table." "Come, enter with me this doubtful speculation." "Come with me and read those infidel tracts on Christianity." "Come with me to a place of bad amusement." "Come with me in a gay bout through underground New York." If in this city there are twenty thousand who are down in moral character, then twenty thousand fell under the power of the word "Come."

I was reading of a wife whose husband had been overthrown by strong drink, and she went to the saloon where he was ruined, and she said: "Give me back my husband." And the bartender, pointing to a maudlin and battered man drowsing in the corner of the barroom, said: "There he is. 'Jim, wake up; here's your wife come for you.'" And the woman said: "Do you call that my husband? What have you been doing with him? Is that the manly brow? Is that the clear eye? Is that the noble heart I married? What vile drug have you given him that has turned him into a fiend? Take your tiger claws off of him. Uncoil those serpent folds of evil habit that are crushing him. Give me back my husband, the one with whom I stood at the altar ten years ago. Give him back to me." Victim was he, as millions of others have been, of the word "Come!"

With that word which has done so much for others I approach you to-day. Are you all right with God? "No," you say, "I think not; I am sometimes alarmed when I think of Him; I fear I will not be ready to meet Him in the last day; my heart is not right with God." Come then and have it made right. Through the Christ who died to save you, come! What is the use in waiting? The longer you wait the further off you are, and the deeper you are down. Strike out for heaven! You remember that a few years ago a steamer called the Princess Alice, with a crowd of excursionists aboard, sank in the Thames, and there was an awful sacrifice of life. A boatman from the shore put out for the rescue and he had a big boat and he got it so full it would not hold another person, and as he laid hold of the oars to pull for the shore, leaving hundreds helpless and drowning, he cried out, "Oh, that I had bigger boat!" Thank God, I am not thus limited, and that I can promise room for all in this Gospel boat. Get in; get in! And yet there is room. Room in the heart of a pardoning God. Room in heaven.

I also apply the word of my text to those who would like practical comfort. If any ever escape the struggle of life, I have not found them. They are not certainly among the prosperous classes. In most cases it was a struggle all the way up till they reached the prosperity, and since they have reached these heights there have been perplexities, anxieties and cries which were almost enough to shatter the nerves and turn the brain. It would be hard to tell which have the biggest fight in the world—the prosperities or the adversities, the conspicuities or the obscurities. Just as soon as you have enough success to attract the attention of others the envies and jealousies are let loose from their kennel. The greatest crime that you can commit in the estimation of others is to get on better than they do. They think your addition is their subtraction. Five hundred persons start for a certain goal of success; one reaches it and the other four hundred and ninety-nine are mad. It would take volumes to hold the story of the wrongs, outrages and defamations that have come upon you as a result of your success. The warm sun of prosperity brings into life a swamp full of annoying insects.

On the other hand the unfortunate classes have their struggles for maintenance. To achieve a livelihood by one who had nothing to start with, and after a while for a family as well, and carry this on until children are reared and educated and fairly started in the world, and to do this amid all the rivalries of business, and the uncertainty of crops, and the fickleness of tariff legislation, with an occasional labor strike, and here and there a financial panic thrown in, is a mighty thing to do, and there are hundreds and thousands such heroes and heroines who live unsung and die unhonored. What we all need, whether up or down in life, or half way between, is the infinite solace of the Christian religion. And so we employ the word "Come!" It will take all eternity to find out the number of business men who have been strengthened by the promises of God, and the people who have been fed by the ravens when other resources gave out, and the men and women who, going into this battle, armed only with needle, or saw, or ax, or yardstick, or pen, or type, or shovel, or shoelast, have gained a victory that made the heavens resound. With all the resources of God promised for every exigency no one need be left in the lurch.

I like the faith displayed years ago in Drury Lane, London, in a humbe home where every particle of food had given out, and a kindly soul entered with tea and other table supplies, and found a kettle on the fire ready for the tea. The benevolent lady said, "How is it that you have the kettle ready for the tea when you had no tea in the house?" And the daughter in the home said: "Mother would have me put the kettle on the fire, and when I said 'What is the use of doing so, when we have nothing in the house?' she said 'My child, God will provide. Thirty years He has already provided for me through all my pain and helplessness, and He will not leave me to starve at last. He will send us help, though we do not see how.' We have been waiting all the day for something to come, but until we saw you we knew not how it was to come." Such things the world may call coincidences, but I call them almighty deliverances, and, though you do not hear of them, they are occurring every hour of every day and in all parts of Christendom.

But the word "Come" applied to those who need solace will amount to nothing unless it be uttered by some one who has experienced that solace. That spreads the responsibility of giving this Gospel call among a great many. Those who have lost property and been consoled by religion in that trial are the ones to invite those who have failed in business. Those who have lost their health and been consoled by religion are the ones to invite those who are in poor health. Those who have had bereavements and been consoled in those bereavements are the ones to sympathize with those who have lost father or mother or companion or child or friend. What multitudes of us are alive to-day, and in good health, and buoyant in this life, who would have been broken down or dead long ago but for the sustaining and cheering help of our holy religion! So we say "Come!" The well is not dry. The buckets are not empty. The supply is not exhausted. There is just as much mercy and condolence and soothing power in God as before the first grave was dug, or the first tear started, or the first heart broken, or the first accident happened, or the first fortune vanished. Those of us who have felt the consolatory power of religion have a right to speak out of our own experiences, and say "Come!"

What dismal work of condolence the world makes when it attempts to condole! The plaster they spread does not stick. The broken bones under their bandage do not knit. A farmer was lost in the snow storm on a prairie of the far West. Night coming on, and after he was almost frantic from not knowing which way to go, his sleigh struck a rut of another sleigh, and he said, "I will follow this rut, and it will take me out to safety." He hastened on until he heard the bells of the preceding horses, but, coming up, he found that that man was also lost, and, as is the tendency of those who are thus confused in the forest or on the moors, they were both moving in a circle, and the runner of the one lost sleigh was following the runner of the other lost sleigh round and round. At last it occurred to them to look at the north star, which was peeping through the night, and by the direction of that star they got home again. Those who follow the advice of this world in time of perplexity are in a fearful round; for it is one bewildered soul following another bewildered soul, and only those who have in such time got their eye on the morning star of our Christian faith can find their way out, or be strong enough to lead others with an all persuasive invitation.

"But," says some one, "you Christian people keep telling us to 'Come,' yet you do not tell us how to come." That charge shall not be true on this occasion. Come believing! Come repenting! Come praying! After all that God has been doing for six thousand years, sometimes through patriarchs and sometimes through propaets, and at last through the culmination of all tragedies on Golgotha, can any one think that God will not welcome your coming? Will a father at vast outlay construct a mansion for his son, and lay out parks white with statues, and green with foliage, and all a-sparkle with fountains, and then not allow his son to live in the house or walk in the parks? Has God built this house of Gospel mercy and will He then refuse entrance to His children? Will a Government at great expense build life saving stations all along the coast, and boats that can hover unhurt like a petrel over the wildest surge, and then when the lifeboat has reached the wreck of a ship in the offing not allow the drowning to seize the lifeline or take the boat for the shore in safety? Shall God provide at the cost of His only Son's assassination escape for a sinking world, and then turn a deaf ear to the cry that comes up from the breakers?

"But," you say, "there are so many things I have to believe, and so many things in the shape of a creed that I have to adopt, that I am kept back." No no! You need believe but two things—namely, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, and that you are one of them. "But," you say, "I do believe both of those things!" Do you really believe them with all your heart? "Yes." Why, then, you have passed from death into life. Why, then, you are a son or a daughter of the Lord Almighty. Why, then, you are an heir or an heiress of an inheritance that will declare dividends from now until long after the stars are dead. Hallelujah! Prince of God, why do you not come and take your coronet? Princess of the Lord Almighty, why do you not mount your throne? Pass up into the light. Your boat is anchored, why do you not go ashore? Just plant your feet hard down, and you will feel under them the Rock of Ages.

I challenge the universe for one instance in which a man in the right spirit appealed for the salvation of the Gospel and did not get it. Man alive! are you going to let all the years of your life go away with you without your having this great peace, this glorious hope, this bright expectancy? Are you going to let the pearl of great price lie in the dust at your feet because you are too indolent or too proud to stoop down and pick it up? Will you wear the chain of evil habit when near by you is the hammer that could with one stroke snap the shackle? Will you stay in the prison of sin when here is a Gospel key that could unlock your incarceration? No, no! As the one word "Come" has sometimes brought many souls to Christ, I will try the experiment of pilling up into a mountain and then sending down in an avalanche of power many of these Gospel "Comes." "Come thou and all thy house into the ark;" "Come unto Me all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest;" "Come, for all things are now ready;" "The Spirit and the Bride say 'Come,' and and let him that heareth say 'Come,' and let him that is athirst come."

The stroke of one bell in a tower may be sweet, but a score of bells well tuned, and rightly lifted, and skillfully swung in one great chime fill the heavens with music almost celestial. And no one who has heard the mighty chimes in the towers of Amsterdam or Ghent or Copenhagen can forget them. Now, it seems to me that in this Sabbath hour all heaven is chiming, and the voices of departed friends and kindred ring down the sky saying "Come!" The angels who never fell, bending from sapphire thrones, are chanting "Come!" Yea, all the towers of heaven, tower of martyrs, tower of prophets, tower of Apostles, tower of evangelists, tower of the temple of the Lord God and the Lamb are chiming, "Come! Come!" Pardon for all, and peace for all, and heaven for all who will come.

When Russia was in one of her great wars the suffering of the soldiers had been long and bitter, and they were waiting for the end of the strife.

One day a messenger in great excitement ran among the tents of the army shouting "Peace! Peace!" The sentinel on guard asked, "Who says peace?" And the sick soldier turned on his hospital mattress and asked, "Who says peace?" and all up and down the encampment of the Russians went the question, "Who says peace?" Then the messenger responded, "The Czar says, peace." That was enough. That meant going home. That meant the war was over. No more wounds and no more long marches. So to-day, as one of the Lord's messengers, I move through these great encampments of souls and cry: "Peace between earth and heaven! Peace between God and man! Peace between your repenting soul and a pardoning Lord!" If you ask me, "Who says peace?" I answer, "Christ our King declares it." "My peace I give unto you!" "Peace of God that passeth all understanding." Everlasting peace!

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

33D DAY.—The Finance bill was taken up, and speeches in favor of Mr. Stewart's amendment were made by Mr. Allen and Mr. Berry....Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to pension the widow of General Custer at the rate of $100 per month....Mr. Quay introduced a new Force bill, empowering the President to use the army and navy to supervise elections where he thinks proper.

34TH DAY.—The debate on the Financial bill was continued, Messrs. Sherman, Allison and Aldrich making speeches against free coinage....The report on the House Apportionment bill was presented by Mr. Hale, from the Committee on the Census.

35TH DAY.—The Senate, after many hours of debate, passed, by a vote of 39 to 27, the Free-Coinage bill adopted June 17, 1890, as a substitute for the Financial bill....The Senate at 12:12 A. M. agreed to take up the Federal Elections Force bill. The vote stood 33 yeas, 33 nays, and the Vice-President voted in the affirmative. The Senate then adjourned.

36TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution declaring the appeal taken to the Supreme Court, in the Behring Sea case, to be an affront to the Government....Consideration of the Election bill was resumed, Mr. Evarts making a speech in favor of it....Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha, Neb.; and Mr. McConnell one for a mint at Boise City, Idaho ....Mr. Dawes reported a resolution directing an inquiry into the condition of Indians in North and South Dakota, Montana and elsewhere.

37TH DAY.—The debate on the Election bill was continued, an all night session being held....Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to provide for a temporary government in Alaska....On motion of Mr. Evarts the House bill for the loan to the Saratoga Monument Association of certain bronze cannon captured from General Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y., was passed....The Senate remained in session all night waiting for a quorum, which did not come. Mr. Faulkner spoke for twelve hours against the Force bill. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Daniel and Gorman. The bill was then laid aside informally; and the Senate on motion of Mr. Hoar, at 6 o'clock adjourned, after a continuous session of fifty hours.

In the House.

29TH DAY.—A select committee was appointed to investigate the alleged "silver pool"....The Army and Navy Appropriation bill was up, and Mr. Stone made a speech against the Lodge Election Force bill....The Senate bill for a public building at Providence, R. I. (at a cost of $300,000), was passed.

30TH DAY.—The Army Appropriation bill was considered....Mr. Lodge made reply to the attack made upon him by Mr. Stone, of Missouri....Mr. McKinley reported the bill providing that the commercial reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands shall not be impaired by the Tariff act.

31ST DAY.—The Army and Navy Appropriation bill was passed....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill....Mr. Enloe introduced a resolution protesting against the Canadian appeal to the Supreme Court in the Behring Sea case.

32D DAY.—The Speaker appointed a committee to investigate the "silver pool"; unimportant business was transacted....Mr. Sayers introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information as to the amount of deficiencies that will probably occur in the several branches of the military service, during the present fiscal year, in consequence of the existing Indian troubles....The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the remainder of the day on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

33D DAY.—Obstruction and delay prevented any action on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill....The House at the evening session passed seventy private pension bills, including one granting a pension of $50 a month to General Franz Sigel; one granting $100 a month to General Isaac Quinby, of Rochester, N. Y.; one increasing to $100 a month the pension of Joseph G. Bartlett, of New York, and one granting a pension of $100 a month to General N. P. Banks.

34TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burrows in the chair. After considerable delay debate on the pending amendment to the bill was limited to forty minutes. Pending a disposition of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

KILLED IN THE CAPITOL.

A Police Official Killed in Denver and Speaker Hanna Shot at.

At an early hour on a recent morning Speaker Hanna, on endeavoring to enter the hall of the House in the Capitol at Denver, Col., was shot at by one of Speaker White's bodyguards. The bullet went astray. Police Inspector Hawley, being in the vicinity, rushed to the door just in time to be shot through the heart by Harley McCoy, one of White's doorkeepers. Patrolman Norris received a bullet through the abdomen for endeavoring to arrest McCoy, after which the latter surrendered.

All day long the Assembly was surrounded by a cordon of police and the State militia. No compromise is expected, and it is more than probable that Colorado will be found with two Houses of Representatives. Governor Routt has expressed himself for Speaker Hanna, while the Rump Republican-Democratic majority refuse to bow to the Governor's command.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 25.

Lesson Text: "Elijah and the Prophets of Baal," I Kings xviii., 25-39 —Golden Text: I Kings xviii., 12—Commentary.

25. "And Elijah said unto the prophets of Baal, Choose you one bullock for yourselves, and dress it first, for ye are many, and call on the name of your God, but put no fire under." At Cherith (cutting) and Zarephath (refining) Elijah had been cut off from all human resources, and refined in the school of poverty and close communion with God, and thus qualified for the contest now before him. He who had been so much alone with God had no fear of King Ahab nor of the hundreds of prophets of Baal. Even the king and the prophets are obedient to the word of such a man, for he comes in the name of the King of kings.

26. "Oh, Baal, hear us. But there was no voice nor any that answered." Fire was to be the test, and they had agreed that the God who would answer by fire should be acknowledged as the true God (verse 24). They had slain their bullock, cut it in pieces, laid it on the wood, and from morning until noon they had been crying: "Oh, Baal, hear us."

27. "And it came to pass that at noon Elijah mocked them and said: Cry aloud, for he is a God." Surely he must be a reality, or there would not be 450 prophets (verse 19) teaching people to worship him. He must be busy or away from home, or asleep; cry aloud, wake him up. Thus talked the man of God to these deluded ones, and they seemed to think that he meant it. If people receive not the truth they will most readily believe a lie (II Thess. ii., 10-12).

28. "And they cried aloud, and cut themselves, after their manner * * * till the blood gushed out upon them." Fancy hundreds of men leaping up and down (verse 26, margin), and shouting and cutting their bodies till the blood streamed from them, and all to make the god whom they worshiped hear them. Central Africa could not produce anything worse. But these men bore the name of Israel, and professed to be the people of the true God.

29. "There was neither voice, nor any to answer, nor any that regarded." Hour after hour they kept it up until the time of the evening sacrifice; for six hours at least they had been crying unto the god they worshiped, while in reality they had been crying to no one.

30. "And Elijah said unto all the people Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him." In calmness he had waited, his soul doubtless communing with his God, but now the decisive moment had come; 450 men had failed—what could this one man do? He was one of those of whom it is written, "One shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight" (Deut xxxiii., 30).

31. "And Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob." See swelve stones in the same connection in Ex. xxiv., 4; xxviii., 21; Josh. iv., 3, 8, 9, 20. Although the twelve tribes were divided into ten and two, making two nations, yet they were only one nation before God, and He has ever before Him the time when they shall be reunited under one king (Ezek. xxxvii., 21, 22). All Israel had at this time become idolaters, and hence the necessity of a testimony to the twelve tribes concerning the true God.

"Unto whom the word of the Lord came saying, Israel shall be thy name." This refers back to an event over 800 years before (Gen. xxxii., 28), when Jacob in conscious weakness clung to the angel and prevailed and received the name of Israel, or a prince of God. Elijah in conscious weakness as to himself is now before the people in the name of the unchangeable and Almighty God of Israel.

32. "And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord." The altar of the false prophets was unto Baal and in his name; this one was unto Jehovah and in His name. Whatsoever we do in word or deed is to be done in the name of the Lord Jesus (Col. iii., 17), and to the glory of God (I Cor. x., 31), otherwise we are guilty of worshiping some Baal, and there are eight or ten different ones mentioned in Scripture.

33. "And he put the wood in order, and cut the bullock in pieces, and laid him on the wood." A bullock was used both as a sin offering and as a burnt offering (Lev. i., and iv), and in these chapters full instructions are found as to the manner of offering. The sin offering was a type of Christ bearing our sins; the burnt offering was a type of Christ offering Himself without spot to God. In this case while the great point was to show God as the only living and true God, the bullock was probably offered as a sin offering, for God could only reveal Himself as the righteous one requiring a sacrifice for sin.

34, 35. "The water ran around about the altar, and he filled the trench also with water." Once, twice, thrice was the sacrifice, and the wood and the altar drenched with water. There was to be no deception here, no fire hidden somewhere about, which might be secretly used. If any one had such a suspicion these repeated drenchings would dispel such an idea, and seemingly make it impossible to ever kindle a fire with such material.

36. "Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and of Israel, let it be known this day that Thou art God in Israel and that I am Thy servant." By this title God revealed Himself to Moses at the burning bush and said, "This is My name forever, and this is My memorial unto all generations" (Ex. iii., 6, 15, 16). Observe that the prophet's whole aim is that God may be magnified.

"And that I have done all these things at Thy word." Then the altar and sacrifice and wood and water and answer by fire were no mere thoughts of Elijah, but simple commands of God which he had only to obey, trusting God for all results. The path of implicit obedience is the only path to walk in.

37. "Hear me, O Lord, hear me; that this people may know that Thou art the Lord God, and that Thou hast turned their heart back again." "If we know that He hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him" (I John v., 15). So that Elijah's one desire now was for God to hear him. "And this is the confidence that we have in Him, that, if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us."

38. "Then the fire of the Lord fell." Picture to yourself the multitude gazing on this lone man as he stands calmly before them beside his drenched and dripping altar and sacrifice and trench full of water, conscious of the presence and favor of the Lord God of Israel. He does not cry aloud nor leap up and down, but quietly looks up to heaven, and with his whole heart utters these few words (just thirty-four in the Hebrew) unto his God in the hearing of all the people.

"And consumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench." Just as at the dedication of the tabernacle, and the temple, and the offerings of Gideon and David, supernatural fire consumed the sacrifice (Lev. ix., 24; II Chron. vii., 1; Judg. vi., 21; I Chron. xxi., 26), so it happened now. I have no doubt but the offering of Abel was accepted in the same way.

39. "And when all the people saw it they fell on their faces. And they said, The Lord He is the God; the Lord He is the God." So well they might, for the God of Moses and Aaron, of Gideon, and David and Solomon, God, who is a consuming fire (Deut. iv., 24; ix., 3), had again declared Himself by the unfailing but awful sign, telling them of the wrath that would fall on them unless they came to Him in true penitence and by way of true sacrifice, as He had appointed. Words are nothing apart from deeds. Their lips now confess Him. If their lives shall prove their sincerity it will be well with them, but if otherwise their words are only idle words (Matt. vii., 21; xii., 36).—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Plowing by electricity is in contemplation for a large property in central Spain.

The conductivity of copper, in the case of lightning rods is five times as large as that of iron.

An Edinburgh doctor has discovered the cancer parasite and is ready to wage war upon and destroy it.

Electric roads exceed 35 per cent. of the mileage and of the number of street railroads in this country and in Canada.

The elevation of the great lakes above tide is Ontario, 247; Erie, 573; Huron, 581; Michigan, 581, and Superior, 602.

A person born in hot weather stands the heat a great deal better than one born in the cold months of winter; of course the rule works vice versa. Those born in the spring are usually of a more robust constitution than if born at any other time of the year.

Salicylic acid is certainly not a poison, and it is doubtful if the small amount used in preserving food would do any particular harm. Still, the substance has well marked medicinal qualities, and the daily consumption of even small quantities is not to be recommended.

It has recently been discovered that some of the deep-sea crustaceans of the Indian Ocean are highly luminous, thus furnishing what is thought to be the first positive proof that the source of light in the dark abysses of the ocean is the self-luminosity of the animal inhabitants.

An Indian technical journal states that the Rangoon oil refinery has been successful in making a superior and cheap solid fuel from petroleum by dissolving 3 per cent. of common soap in the heated oil. The product is not easy to ignite, and burns slowly, with very little smoke and great heat.

M. Vielle, prominent as an inventor of smokeless powder, by means of a delicate process of registration, finds that the pressures at the moment of burning the powder do not shed themselves uniformly over the gun throughout its length, but that a wave of pressure starts at the seat of the powder and transmits itself.

Color Blindness.

Even in our day thoughtless people might be inclined to deride a quiet Quaker dressed in scarlet suit, although color-blindness—which so long escaped the notice even of its subjects—is beginning to be recognized as a quite common defect. The first recorded case of the inability to distinguish differences of color according to a late Royal Institution lecture, was described to Dr. Priestly in 1777, and was that of a man named Harris, a shoemaker, who had also a color-blind brother, a mariner. Soon afterwards, the case of Dalton, the chemist, was fully described and led to the discovery of other examples of similar kind. The condition was still, however, looked upon as a very exceptional one.

It has only been shown within the last few years, by extensive investigations both in Europe and in America, that those which may be called the common forms of color-blindness, the blindness to red and green, exist in about 4 per cent of the male population and in perhaps one per thousand of females. Among the rest, there are slight differences of color sense, partly due to the differences of habit and training, but of little or no practical importance. Many who are not color-blind are surprisingly color-ignorant, seeing colors perfectly but being unable to name even the most common—though he would be a color-wise person, indeed, who would name or even distinguish all colors, no less than 2000 different ones having been displayed and named on a Lyon manufacturer's pattern card of silks.—[New York Dispatch.

A HUMAN BLOODHOUND.

INSTINCT GUIDES THE INDIAN ON HIS DEATH MISSION.

A Graphic Account of an Almost Trackless Pursuit—How the Untutored Savage Follows and Finds His Victim—The Camp Fire's Deadly Evidence.

"Hist!"

A single Indian has been following the right hand bank of the Rio Pecos river where it trends to the angle of the Chico mountains, New Mexico.

Fort Sumner is 50 miles to the south, Santa Fe 100 to the north. It is a wild, weird country, with the staked plains sweeping right up to the water of the Pecos from the east, and the country to the west is forest, ravine, valley and desolation.

In a dip of the earth, and still further shielded by great bowlders, the Indian has found a few charred sticks and a handful of ashes—relics of a camp fire. He springs to the cover of a rock, and for a quarter of an hour nothing is seen or heard of him. Instinct taught him that—the same instinct that any wild animal has. By and by he carefully rises into view and steps forward to examine the ashes.

"Ugh!"

It rained three days before. The ashes are dry. The black sticks preserve their gloss. A twig broken from a bush is still bleeding. A bone in the ashes is broken to get at the marrow. This is Wednesday, and the hour is 10 o'clock in the forenoon. That fire was built Monday noon. The prints of a boot heel are numerous. It was a white man. The prints are exactly alike. There was but one man—scout, hunter or prospector. He was heading up the stream.

"Ugh!"

ON THE TRAIL.

Everything is clear to the Indian in five minutes, and he picks up the trail. It is forty-six hours since that fire was lighted—at least forty-four since the white man left it behind. That is an old trail, but here is a human bloodhound. Nature has made him to endure heat, cold and fatigue as if he were an animal. He has the cunning of a fox, the ferocity of a panther and a vindictive persistency which nothing but death can discourage.

There is no trail—nothing which the keenest dog could follow. But the Indian glides forward like a shadow, looking only at the lay of the ground. A man who travels without fear takes the easiest road. A man who is not pursued travels slowly. To the right—to the left—over rocks—across rills—up hill—down hill—never flagging, no matter what the obstructions, and at the end of three hours he turns sharply to the left, penetrates the cedars for a few yards and comes to a halt before another camp fire. A branch among the ashes gives out a faint smoke. The ashes are still warm. The fire was built Monday night, and over its flame the white man cooked his Tuesday breakfast. This is Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The white man has been moving slowly.

Half an hour for rest and a bite to eat and the Indian moves forward again. Here and there as he flies along he sees a broken branch—the moss torn from a rock—the leaves disturbed—plenty of signs that some one has passed that way. The scent is too old for a bloodhound; neither panther nor wolf could read the signs. In three hours he has reached another camp fire. It was built near a spring bubbling out of the rocks, and water was thrown on the flames to quench them.

It was not thoroughly done, however. Fire clings to several sticks, and the earth under the ashes is warm. The fire was built Tuesday night. The white man left it about 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. It is now 4 o'clock p. m. He is only eight hours ahead, and there are still three hours of daylight.

THE VICTIM.

Has he traveled fast or leisurely? Is he a dozen miles away or only three or four? The question is answered before the Indian has pursued the trail half a mile. The white man has stopped to break off a piece of rock with his hammer. He is a prospector. He goes up this ravine half a mile and returns. He leaps this creek to examine the face of the cliff—passes an hour or more inspecting the sand and gravel in the bed of the creek. It is a locality of promise. There is no hurry.

"Ugh!"

It is twilight in the forest—night in the canyons and gorges. The Indian has no trail to follow, but there is an instinct which leads him on. He knows he is close on the quarry. He moves swiftly but stealthily. There are rocks and bushes and limbs and vines and pitfalls, but he seems to see them in the darkness as well as in the light. The flame of a camp fire has caught his eye.

A man clothed in the coarse garments of a miner sits with his back to a rock. On the fire at his feet his meat is toasting and his coffee is boiling. The silence about him is that of the grave. His surroundings are bowlders, cliffs, ledges, ravines, trees. It is a wild, weird spot. Nature was in a vindictive mood when she made it. One sitting here alone at high noon would feel a chill of loneliness. The man looks into the fire. For a moment his thoughts are elsewhere. Of a sudden that mysterious something, that current which passes between life and death, electrifies him, and with his gaze riveted into the darkness beyond the fire he springs to his feet.

Too late! The Indian is not thirty feet away, but before he can lay a hand on the body life has departed. When a bullet strikes the human heart life is measured by seconds and fractions of seconds.—Detroit Free Press.

Sagacious Kitty.

A good cat story, illustrating the sagacity of the felines, is told by a gentleman who saw the occurrence. A cat saw a large rat run out from under a stable and seek shelter in a woodpile. Tommy followed his ratship and tried to reach him, but could not do so. Finding that his efforts were in vain, Tommy scratched his head and hit upon an idea. Leaving the woodpile, he went of a short distance, informed another cat of what was up, and the two went back to the woodpile. Tommy No. 1 stationed No. 2 at the place where the rat had entered the woodpile, while he climbed upon the wood and began scratching. This frightened the rat and out he ran into the chops of Tommy No. 2, who had been expecting such an occurrence.—Bangor Whig.

Not Perishable.

A colored man, who, a few days ago, obtained a marriage license, was at the clerk's office asking that it be taken back and the dollar refunded. The anxious clerk asked if the license was not filled up properly, and the answer was, "I thought so; but I find the lady is lawfully married already, and of course I can't marry her."

"You don't know," said some one in the office; "her husband may die, or there may be a divorce, and the license will keep." The applicant went off still holding the license.—Washington Star.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,

423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept, and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint*.
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWNES.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

MUNN & CO
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for
PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, *sent free*.
Address MUNN & CO.
361 Broadway,
New York.

Something Old.

We have been endeavoring for almost one year to move the surplus stock that was on hand when we took possession on the 18th day of February, 1890. Every man, woman and child in this community knew at that time that our stock in many departments was crowded. We have succeeded beyond our expectations at the time of beginning. We have moved several thousand dollars worth out. We still have some left on hands, consisting of a few Horse Blankets, and also

Wool & Cotton Bed Blankets,

Boots and Shoes, odds and ends in Queensware, and Hats and Caps. We have about 36 pieces of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests—remnants of broken suits. Also, Underwear, both Wool and Cotton, together with

Cashmeres, Flannels, Mixed

and Cotton Dress Goods, and about 500 yards Calicos, all of which must and will be sold, regardless of cost, before the first day of March, 1891.

Something New!

We are receiving a complete line of Dry Goods, consisting of Cashmeres in the various and latest colors, Dress and Apron Ginghams, Calicos, Sateens, Ticking, Muslins, etc. We also crary a full line of

Groceries, Dried Fruits,

Bottled and Canned Goods. We have as fine a Syrup as you will find in the market. We have the cheaper Syrups also. Fish, Meat, etc.

Highest Market Price

PAID FOR ALL

Marketable Produce.

Also, parties putting in Cross Ties we will mark, care and pay for when taken up and paid for by the R. R. Co.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Milliuery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Oysters by the st w or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit ad Green Apples.

Petit's American Cough Cure, Mother Hubbard's Cough Cure, Dr. Hand's Croup and Cough Syrup, and Cough Drops always in stock.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 29	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily. (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.